ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,667—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th April
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	...T. Rassevich	...4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	.....J. Nicolich	...4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	.....F. Kossovich	..3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	..A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	.....Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	.....Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	.....C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 7, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Governmen Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,500
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on or about the 23rd April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Kuc, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 25th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA" 1,506 tons, about the 22nd April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about 25th April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 21st April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AS SUPERINTENDENT of Works, a Civil Engineer for the Sukkur Municipality with experience of Water-Works and House-Connection. Knowledge of Mechanical Engineering desirable but not absolutely necessary. Salary, Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300. Apply to SECRETARY, Sukkur Municipality, with certificates and references before 20th April, 1896.

PIRBUX, President,
Sukkur Municipality.
Sukkur, 26th March, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

REGARDING THE SALE OR LEASE OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS, AND ITS BRANCH PRESS AT OOTACAMUND.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase (subject to the authority of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) of the land, buildings and premises of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road, Madras, together with the Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Printing Materials, Type, Stock-in-Trade, Stores, Furniture, Implements, Utensils and other articles and things in and about the same and in and about the Branch Press at Ootacamund and of the interest of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in the large Almanac, the Pocket Almanac and the Sheet Calendar published annually by the Press, or for the lease of the same lands, buildings and premises (other than in the underwritten conditions of Lease excepted), Engines, Boilers, Printing and other Machinery, Fixtures, Presses, Type, Furniture, Implements and Utensils, and the purchase of the same materials, Stock-in-Trade, Stores and other Articles and things.
For particulars regarding premises and plant, conditions of sale or lease, and Forms of Tender, apply to the SECRETARY, Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road; or see Advertisement in the "Madras Mail" of the 30th day of March, 1896.

(Form of Tender.)
TO THE SECRETARY,
"Lawrence Asylum Press.
SIR
Adverting to the Advertisement in the *re* the Sale-Lease of the Lawrence Asylum Presses at Madras and Ooty, I now beg to submit this my tender of Rs. for the Purchase-Lease of the same on the terms of the Advertisement and enclose Rs. in the earnest-money demanded.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.
In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FILTERS.

CHEAVEN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES,"
REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

Easy to manage and to clean. Simple. Scientific!

In all sizes from ½ gall. to 6 galls. Price from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 cash.

It will be seen that this NEW FILTER differs entirely from any which has ever before been introduced, and that the Water is not only perfectly purified, but also oxygenated and rendered brisk and pleasant to the taste, and the effect it exercises, even upon the blackest and foulest Water, is surprising; chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of impurity in the water after once passing through this Filter.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED
MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER.

In addition to the Manganous Carbon Block, the Filter is composed of two layers of Manganous Carbon in a granulated and powdered state, placed over the Block, the combination forming a most effectual purifying medium.

In sizes from ½ gall. to 4 galls. Price from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 22-8 cash.

GLASS TABLE FILTERS.
GLASS JUGS
From one pint, Rs. 3, to 4 pints, Rs. 5, cash.
DECANTERS
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 cash,

POCKET FILTERS. FRENCH STONE FILTERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FAMOUS BOOKS, Rs. 2, Paper Covers; Rs. 2-8, Cloth Covers.

Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerrard.	Crockett's Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
H. S. Merriman's The Sowers.	Marie Corelli's The Mighty Atom.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
Stanley Weyman's Red Cockade.	Marion Crawford's Cassa Braccio.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.
H. G. Wells' The Stolen Bacillus.	Rita's Peg the Rake.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE.
IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

JUST OPENED SPRING NOVELTIES

WHITE MUSLINS.
COLORED MUSLINS.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDFRS OR PRINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.		Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0	Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0	Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold Rs. a
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Class	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... ,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon ..... ,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames ..... ,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-8
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM
Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

"NO POSSIBLE DOUBT WHATEVER"
THAT NATURE'S TONIC IS
the thing to put one right when out of sorts. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.
FROM
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

Our REVISED ENLARGED Illustrated and Detailed List POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

APOLLO STREET. ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. APOLLO STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies. Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. Two hours and a half from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 21st, AND FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL,

PERFORMANCE

In Aid of the

MASONIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

(English and Scottish Constitutions)

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, Pro. District Grand Master, Bombay, and J. W. Smith, Esq., Grand Master, all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

"THE FAST COACH"

FARCE BY CLARIDGE AND SOUTAR.

Mr. Wiffleblink.....Mr. J. P. Mackeson
Mr. Phœlix Phastly.....Mr. J. P. de Montmorency, R.N.
Jeremiah Boldt.....Mr. A. W. Wise.
Laura.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Mary Miffs.....Mrs. Rice.
Mrs. Cubbidge.....Miss Lester.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

"BREACH OF PROMISE"

AN EXTRAVAGANT FARCE.

In Two Acts

BY

J. W. ROBERTSON.

CHARACTERS

Mr. Ponticopp.....Mr. M. Crawford.
Philip.....,, J. P. Mackeson.
Achates Croopie.....,, A. W. Wise.
Mr. Fullawords.....,, J. Reed.
David.....,, W. Pratt.
Clementina Ponticopp.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Honor Molloy.....Miss Howard Smith.

Guests, etc.

ACT I HONOR'S LODGINGS.
ACT II MR. PONTICOPP'S DRAWING ROOM.

To commence 9-15 P. M.

PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove.

Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle.....Rs. 3.
Other Rows Dress Circle.....Rs. 2.
Back Seats.....Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half price to back seats only.

THE

"NEGLIGE" SHIRT,

The most comfortable

SHIRT

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

THE "NEGLIGE"

WHITE AND COLOURED OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS,

made of a strong Oxford cloth, which will wear well and wash well with stiff cuffs, Rs. 3-4 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"

COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRT,

made from a soft zephyr cloth in plain pink and blue with stiff cuffs, Rs. 4-8 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"

ÆRAL CUT SHIRT,

a most comfortable and cool shirt for tropical wear in neat plain colours, with stiff white linen cuffs, Rs. 4-12 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"

SPUN SILK SHIRT,

made from a soft spun silk, in white grounds, with neat pink, blue and different coloured stripes, with fine white linen cuffs, Rs. 8-12 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—

No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.

With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.

Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—
Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of DAMODAR RAMCHUNDRAJEE GIDH, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HARISCHANDRA PANDURANG, CRUSTNATH RAMCHUNDERJI and ATMARAM HARRISCHUNDRAJI MADON.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 14th day of April, 1896.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL TRAVELLERS

TO EUROPE

VIA BOMBAY

SHOULD INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY'S.

STOCK OF

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

WE SHOW

THE LARGEST

ASSORTMENT

IN BOMBAY.

WE GIVE

THE BEST

VALUE

IN BOMBAY.

CHEAP

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

21 inches, Rs. 4-8; 24 inches, Rs. 5-8; 27 inches, Rs. 5-8; 30 inches, Rs. 6-0.

THE TOURIST STEEL TRUNK.

Best make and finish, Sizes 21 to 32 inches long, Rs. 8-12 to Rs. 18-8 each.

THE "ORIENTAL" TRUNK.

A very strong and serviceable Trunk of very neat appearance, Sizes 21 to 33 inches long, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25-8 each.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.

AIR-TIGHT,

24, 27, 30, 33 inches long.
Rs. 19-8 22-8 25-8 30-8.

HELMET CASES,

ENAMELLED BLACK.

Rs. 4-8 and 6-8 each.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

BROWN CANVAS GLADSTONE BAGS,

very serviceable,

Rs. 18-8 and 20-8 each.

GLADSTONE BAGS,

REAL COW-HIDE,

CANVAS LINED.

Rs. 21-0 to 32-8.

LEATHER LINED.

Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 64-8.

GENTLEMEN'S

KIT—BAGS

Very useful and handy.

Rs. 33-8 and 39-8.

HOLD-ALLS

For Rugs, Bedding, etc.

WATERPROOFS.

Rs. 10-8 to 21-8.

BROWN CANVAS SOILED LINEN BAGS.

Rs. 4-8 to 5-12 each.

LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

Rs. 4 to 8-8.

RUG STRAPS.

Re. 1-6 to Rs. 4 per set.

DECK CHAIRS, all kinds,

Rs. 2-12 to 12 each.

ILLUSTRATED and FULLY DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

sent free to any address on application.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheque discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL REFORM FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Fund are requested to forward their Subscriptions to either of the Undersigned or to the Bank of Bombay.

A. P. CAMA,
M. G. DESHMUKH,
Hon. Treasurers.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 4 per each New Share of Rs. 125, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the 11th April, 1896, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

ANY PERSON having a claim against the late Lieut. G. S. CARY, 2nd R. I. Rifles, are requested to render the same to Major H. A. EAGAR, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, on or before the 26th instant, any claim submitted after that date will not be acknowledged.

A. EAGAR, Major,
2nd Royal Irish Rifles, President of Committee of Adjustment

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen	6,000,000 = Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,	4,500,000 = ,,	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	4,020,000 = ,,	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE;—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)

THE SANATORIUM.
Church Gate House, First Floor.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; with, out this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT.
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594	10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19 06,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,130	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.O.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.

Compare the Rates before Insuring Elsewhere.

There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance system which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.

The public appreciation of the advantages offered by the Society is evidenced by the following summary of the number and amount of Policies issued by the Society during 6 years from 1888 to 1894.

POLICIES ISSUED.

Number.	Amount.	New Premiums.
£49489	£15,802,278	£590,289
Payments under Policies.		Total Assets.
£3,967,382		£5,536,659
Annual Income.		
£1,012,786		

The Gresham with its great organization and boundless enterprise is one of our Life Assurance. Wonders—"The Fortnight," May 1895.

Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.

Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned. Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers who may apply to

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

O. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

The Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

Digitized by Google from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,422½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{15,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	21-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian Jute S & W Co. Ld (Belsari)	1,345	100	100	Nil	53
Bombay United	871	90	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,610xd
China Mills Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,015xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	650
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Curimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	920
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	505xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	530xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,450
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	500
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	610
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	735
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225xd
Jewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,080xd
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,800	1,800	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	855
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	206
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,180
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	3,500
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	N	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,365
Masagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,330
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50 }	{ 250 / 50 }	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	585
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Pre sidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,375
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	810
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,100xd
Sassoon.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Soonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	905
Southern India	1,800	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	375xd
Sun Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	260
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	695
Sassoon and Allience	1,000	50	500	dvdRs80	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	5	450
nion Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	...	540
Uenisbunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India..	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,750}	100	100	15 / 7½	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,000	380	5,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,340
ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	580	580	5 pr. ct.	220
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	260
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	156
Phillips & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	600
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,400	100	100	7	130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	2½ xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,160
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	167½
Bh o w nuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	180
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	320
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1,290xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+8	117½
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	1,135
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs40	55
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	365
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	155
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	510
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	250
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	92½
Mofussil Co ..	3,125	400	400	Nil	92½
Munmar M.....	1,000	350	all	15	365
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	185
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	570
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	475
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	480
Stad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	2,275
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	560
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	55
Volkart.....	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-4
Pesha, bar Gold, old	"	26-9
Do. do. new	"	26-8
Australia bar Gold	"	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-8
Sovereigns	"	17-4
Do. Dies	"	17-2
Silver T	"	26-6
179½ Do.	"	26-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Nursery Rhyme Play by the Children of the Cathedral Girls' School, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Performance in Aid of Masonic Benevolent Associations, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5, this afternoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Leander entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bullmouth yesterday; the steamer Chindwara left it on Saturday, and the steamer Mikado on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Longbank and Imperatrix entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Jupiter and Strathtay left it on Sunday; the steamer Caspian left it yesterday.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—Mr. Frank Clark, the late General Secretary of the Association, recently returned from furlough, will give an account of Y. M. C. A. work in England, at 8-30, to-night, in the lecture hall. It is hoped that very many will avail themselves of this opportunity of according to Mr. Clark a hearty welcome back to India.

DELIRIOUS FEVER AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Camatipoora 13th Lane, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Mooktee, aged fifty. Deceased had for the last six months been suffering from fever and cough, and on Thursday the fever increased, and she became delirous. On Sunday midnight she left her house, and had been missing until yesterday morning, when her dead body was found in a tank in Camatipoora Bazaar Road. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during delirium of fever.

EVADING PAYMENT OF FARE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Munshi, Head Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Dhunji Hurkha, a Banda, with travelling between Ankleshwar and Colaba stations without a ticket. On arriving at the Colaba station the accused attempted to pass without a ticket, but the ticket-collector seized him. He produced a ticket which only entitled him to travel between Broach and Ankleshwar. The excess fare amounted to Re. 1-12, but as a penalty for his dishonesty he was fined Rs. 10.

AN ACCUSED PERSON LENIENTLY DEALT WITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Kalidas Vithaldas, a bill-collector, was charged at the instance of Mr. Jamnadas Lallubhai with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 223, Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Velinker, who defended the accused, asked his Worship not to send him to jail. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He had spent the money after the sickness of his mother. Mr. Kapadia did not press the charge, and his Worship fined accused Rs. 200, with an alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—About 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the whole of the west wall of an old delapidated one-storeyed house, situated in the compound of Old Hanuman Lane, and belonging to one Gopal Dayal, a large landed proprietor, residing in the same locality, suddenly collapsed. The house was used as a Hindu boarding-house, and the owner had already served the keeper with a notice to vacate, but it appears that he had not complied with the notice, and at the time of the collapse there were four persons in it, but they all fortunately escaped unhurt. The collapse was due to an excavation about one feet deep, which was only commenced on Saturday by the owner for the purpose of laying a water-pipe close to the house in question.

COUNTERFEITING COINS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Essack Khodabux, and his son, Abdul Kadur Essack, were charged by Inspector Sloane with counterfeiting coins, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. On Sunday evening, the two accused, who reside at Camatipoora, went to the shop of a Mahomedan baker at Guzar Street, and having purchased two loaves of bread, tendered to the baker a counterfeit two-anna piece in payment thereof. The baker, finding the coin to be a counterfeit one, called the police, and gave him in police custody, while the second accused made off. The police made an inquiry, and searched No. 2, and on searching their house, recovered some tin metal, some moulding earth, and one or two implements for counterfeiting coins. The magistrate after recording evidence convicted the first accused on a charge of having in his possession instrument, &c., for manufacturing counterfeit coins under section 235 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was convicted under section 240 for tendering, as genuine, a counterfeit coin, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—A correspondent sends us particulars of an assault said to have been committed on a respectable Khoja merchant, of Bombay, by the second-mate of a steamer bound from Bombay to Zanzibar. The assault seems to have been committed under the following circumstances:—During the voyage a Khoja second-class passenger told the steward to prepare a bath for him, and when he was told that it was ready, he went to the bath-room, but by mistake went in the adjoining bath-room, belonging to the second-mate. While he was bathing the "malam," or the second-mate, came there to take a bath himself, and seeing that it was locked from inside, heavily knocked. On the Khoja opening the door the second-mate got enraged, and assaulted him with clenched fists, kicks, etc. He afterwards dragged him out of the bathing tub, and again began beating him in the bath-room. When the other passengers had got the victim of the assault to bed, the doctor was sent for, and gave some medicine, but declined to grant a certificate without the captain's permission. The captain when appealed to said that the complainant had made a mistake in going in the wrong bath-room, and must therefore expect to suffer for it. As the captain took no notice of the case, the old man prosecuted the mate for assault at Zanzibar, and succeeded in getting a conviction, the accused being fined Rs. 30. In the opinion of the correspondent, this fine is very inadequate, as he considers the case to be a serious one. He alleges that such complaints have been a general occurrence, and appeals to the agents of the steamer to take severe measures in the interests of themselves and the merchants.

ASSAULT AT A CASTE MEETING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadick Jigoor, Muthaala Jigoor, and Woomer Joolaya, appeared before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of voluntarily causing hurt and assault preferred against them by one Abdul Rahiman. Mr. Velinker, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. De Quadros appeared for the defence. The complainant stated that, about 5 p.m., on the 7th instant, accused pulled his hands and feet, tripped him on to the ground, and then struck him with a stick and kicks. He showed a mark on his head. In cross-examination, complainant denied having been drunk, and having tried to create a disturbance. He believed the accused assaulted him because some relations of theirs had been in some trouble. Constable Murray stated that the complainant was brought to him by a police sepoy with a dressed wound on the head. For the defence it was contended that at a "Jamat" meeting of the accused's caste, held that day, the complainant had attempted to create a disturbance, he having come there with others in a state of drunkenness and demanded money for liquor. The "Jamat" men had eventually pacified him and his comrades. In fact, no assault had taken place. Three witnesses, who were called for the defence, corroborated the above statement, adding that all the three accused were at the caste-meeting from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. that day. His Worship had no doubt that there was some sort of disturbance in which the complainant had received the wound. No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, while the others were discharged.

A DOUBTFUL CASE DISMISSED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haji Rajbhai and another Mahomedan were charged at the instance of Inspector Saunderson with theft of two gold embroidered caps, of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Ismail Fatoo, a baker, and Mahomed Jaffer, an embroiderer. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended. On Friday last, the two complainants were seated in an Irani's shop at Falkland Road, drinking tea, when the two prisoners came there and sat down. Shortly afterwards they demanded money for liquor. Complainants refused to comply with this demand, when they got excited, and having snatched away the caps ran away. Camplainants did not follow the thieves, nor did they make a report to the police, but quietly remained sitting down, drinking tea. Afterwards they reported the matter to the police, who recovered the cap belonging to the first complainant from a Bania, with whom it was alleged to have been pledged by the second accused. First complainant in his cross-examination stated that he did not know the first accused before, nor did he know his companion, the owner of the other cap. He might have waited for more than an hour before lodging his complaint to the police for theft. He reported the theft to the police after the second accused had been arrested at the instance of one Balla Khan on a charge of disorderly behaviour, which charge was subsequently dismissed by the magistrate. That case was not the cause of the present charge. The first complainant also denied having pledged the waist-coat belonging to the first accused, nor did he give his cap to the second accused to be pledged. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had great suspicion in his mind about the case. He could not believe the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution. The first complainant only pretended not to know the second complainant or how his cap had been snatched away from off his head; whereas the Irani shopkeeper stated that complainants were talking together when the caps were taken away at one and the same time. Accused were not pursued, and no complaint was at the time made to the police. His Worship believed that the caps were taken away by accused with the consent of the two complainants, and under the circumstances he discharged the two accused.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJI.)

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MRS. A. M. E. KENNEDY VS. HANS P. DREWITZ.

THIS was an action by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is at present in the service of the Harmston's Circus Company. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Pearce, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear either in person or by counsel.

From the evidence given by the plaintiff it appeared that the defendant agreed to marry her some time in 1892. He lived in the house of the plaintiff as a boarder, having made his acquaintance with the plaintiff and her husband during the husband's lifetime. While so living as a boarder the defendant, some time after the death of plaintiff's husband, proposed to and was accepted by the plaintiff. The engagement continued down to the end of 1894, when defendant's affections for his fiancee appeared to begin to cool down. Mr. Russell, on behalf of the plaintiff, read several letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff promising marriage. In October, 1894, arrangements were made for the marriage to come off in that month in the Methodist Church at Poona. Notice to the minister was previously given, and the marriage was fixed to come off on the 17th October. Some difficulty having arisen as regards the fee to be given to the minister, the defendant took advantage of it and kept away, and did not go to Poona. On the 18th idem, the defendant wired the plaintiff as follows:—"Cheer up, will be down at any cost, and pay full fee: letter follows. Leaving Mysore." The fee referred to was the fee for the marriage license. But neither the defendant nor the promised "fee" turned up, and the marriage had to be postponed in consequence. After that, the defendant continued to correspond with the plaintiff, feeding her with hopes, but putting off the marriage on some pretext or other. In a letter, dated the 3rd November, 1894, an assurance came from the defendant in the following hopeful terms:—"I hope to be in Poona very soon to take you away, my love, as my very own for ever." These hopes continued down to end of November, 1894, with the close of which the defendant's correspondence also closed.

The plaintiff having proved her case, Mr. Russell briefly addressed the court on the question of damages. His lordship eventually passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 and costs.

THE LATE HEAD OF THE ALLBLESS FAMILY.

MR. DHUNJEERHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS, the head of the Allbless family, died on Sunday last at his residence in the Fort, at the ripe age of seventy-six years, after a brief illness. His father, Mr. Eduljee, was the founder of the family and its surname. He was a trusted friend of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., who helped him to make his fortune as a shipping agent. He established in September, 1814, his office in "Old Bombay Green," opposite the Bank of Bombay, where it still exists. The family still cherishes much affection for the place on the principle that "old is gold." In a short time, he, with his brother, Mr. Bejanji, made their fortune, and in 1845 established a firm under the name and style of "Eduljee Framjee Sons and Co.," and traded largely with China; and opened their own agency in Canton. In order to push on their business, they purchased a sailing vessel, called the Earl of Clare, 910 tons, and subsequently another one, known as "Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy," 850 tons. Messrs Bomanjee and Dadabhoy, two of the sons of Mr. Eduljee, subsequently went to China, where their firm continued to flourish. The late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy made several voyages to China, from 1848 to 1864, during which time he took an active part in all matters relating to the Parsees, chiefly to their religious requirements. He helped to form a fund for the religious advancement of the Parsees in that distant country. Mr. Eduljee Framjee died on 11th June, 1805, after which his sons continued to manage the business of the house with increasing prosperity and peace and concord in their family. Mr. Eduljee during his lifetime set apart the sum of Rs. 1,35,000 for establishing the "Allbless Lepers' Home," which was opened for those afflicted with this malignant malady on the 13th October, 1808. The institution was in subsequent years much enlarged and improved, and ample funds were provided for its maintenance. The late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy was a sociable and agreeable gentleman, with a sympathetic heart, and kept himself well-informed by reading newspapers up to within a few days of his death. On the death of his son, Mr. Pherozeshah, he set aside the sum of Rs. 55,000, out of which he made over Rs. 50,000, to the Trustees of the Parsee Charitable Funds, the interest of which he directed should be devoted to help poor Zoroastrians at the Chowpatty Asylum. Subsequently he contributed Rs. 35,000 for similar purposes. Mr. Dhunjibhoy, unfortunately, lost both his sons, and leaves behind him a daughter, the wife of Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless. The only remaining son of Mr. Eduljee is Mr. Hormusji, who is now the head of this old respected family. Mr. Hormusjee is a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, and is a Justice of the Peace. His benevolence is quite in keeping with the best traditions of the family. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy's funeral, yesterday morning, was very numerously attended. His third day's ceremony takes place this afternoon at Dady Sett's fire-temple in Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

THE Handicap Match three times round the course for a handsome silver inkstand very kindly presented to the Club by some gentlemen, who desire it to be called the Benedict's prize, given as a small return for the hospitality the Club always shows them, came to a close on Thursday at Calcutta.

There was some very keen play, though the high winds and general dryness of the maidan and greens made low scoring difficult.

The following are the best scores handed in:—

	Gross	Handicap	Net
Mrs Lorraine King	44	12-6	120
Mrs Simson	41	41-6	122
Mrs H C Begg	44	40	37-3	124
Mrs Ker	41	40	43 scr	124
Mrs Barlow	45	45	48-12	124
Mrs Lovelock	46	47	49-12	130
Mrs Rowe	52	50	48-9	131
Mrs Bailey	47	47	46-9	131
Mrs Heehle	45	49	46-9	131
Mrs McNiven	43	49	50-9	133
Mrs Donald-son	45	49	44—3	135
Mrs Rogers	45	45	50-3	132
Mrs Erskine	52	49	52-15	188
Miss Cruickshank	60	53	62-27	153

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

VARIABLE TEMPERATURE.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

SUNDAY'S observations show a fall of the barometer over Baluchistan and Western Desert, and a rise else where. The distribution of pressure is very irregular, the most important feature being the barometric depression over the Indus Valley. Winds have become irregularly cyclonic in North-West India. They remain westerly down the Gangetic Plain, and appear to be cyclonic around the North of the Bay. Northerly winds prevail over the West of the Peninsula, and southerly winds over the East; the force generally is moderate. The fall of temperature noticed yesterday has extended to Bengal and Bombay, but a recovery has commenced in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The mean temperature is in considerable excess in Burma and Madras, normal in Bengal and more or less in defect in other provinces. The deficiency is nearly ten degrees in the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. The highest maximum is a hundred and ten at Cuddapah and Sambalpur. Light to moderate showers are reported in the Peninsula, and light showers in Assam.

LATER.

Monday's pressure has decreased briskly in Sirsa and slightly greater in part of Punjab, Eastern Rajputana, and west of the N.-W. Provinces, and the depression which lay near Jacobabad yesterday has advanced from east-north-eastward to Southern Punjab, elsewhere the pressure has increased, most over North-East India. Winds are cyclonic over the Punjab, northerly over West Peninsula, south-easterly in the Madras Coast Districts, and variable in other places. The force is generally moderate, but a strong wind is reported this morning in Khushab. The temperature has fallen in Burma, Bengal, and Madras, and risen or been steady elsewhere. The mean temperature is still excessive in Burma and Madras, normal in Bombay and deficient in all other provinces. The deficiency is large in North-West and Central India. The highest maximum is a hundred and eight degrees in Minbu and Yamethin. A few light showers are reported in the Peninsula, but no rain elsewhere.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 18th April, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-97	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 11th April 1896...	619,900
Balance to be remitted from 12th April 1896 to 31st March 1897	15,880100

THE LATE SIRDAR RAO NANA MOROBA.

ON Sunday afternoon a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba, J.P., was held at the residence of Mr. Harischandra Pandurang, opposite Cowasji Patel Tank, Girgaum Back Road, to forward a letter of condolence to his family and to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jassbhai was in the chair. The meeting was attended by about seventy-five persons, all of whom, with the exception of a couple of Parsees and a Christian, were Hindus. The chairman at the outset read a few letters received from the deceased's friends and admirers, all of whom sympathised with the object of the meeting and expressed their regret at their inability to attend. The president said that they had assembled there that day to perform a most melancholy duty in regard to a highly respected gentleman, whom they had the misfortune to lose from their society and whose memory they were going to perpetuate. The life of the late Sirdar Rao Nana Morobaˇwas a model one, and deserved special admiration, as it had been commenced under very difficult and straitened circumstances. The deceased gentleman lost his father when he was only an infant, and had not the advantage of a liberal education, education not being so advanced in those days as it is now. Even text books were not available for vernacular education. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, deceased got through many difficulties and entered his services in the Commissariat Department, where by energy and perseverance he acquired high honours. He accompanied the expeditionary force under Sir Hugh Rose in the time of the Indian Mutiny, and had therefore known what it was to work under fires. The Government rewarded his services by conferring upon him the title of "Rao" and a palanquin allowance, honours rare in those days. He was promoted in the service, and was highly honoured by the Government, who ultimately made him a second-class Sirdar of the Deccan. He was a self-made man, having worked his way through various difficulties by energy and application. Above all, great respect was due to him for what he had done for his own community and the public at large. In the midst of onerous duties, he devoted his leisure hours to making additions to the literature of the country. He prepared a book, which was accepted as a text book by the educational authorities at that time. He was an advocate of female education, and became secretary of a female school. He promoted debating societies, sanitary and medical measures, and started a sort of charitable dispensary at his own house, where the suffering poor found relief. In short he did his utmost to prove himself worthy of the public confidence. Such a man was not only the subject of the admiration of his friends and relations, but to his own community and the public at large. His life was a model worthy of imitation by others.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that a letter of condolence be addressed to the family of the late Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba conveying the deep sympathy of the meeting to them for the lamentable loss they had recently sustained. In support of his motion Dr. Bhalchandra said that by passing the above resolution they were simply doing their duty towards the family of one who had done so much for their community and for the public at large. Although the deceased gentleman had not the advantage of excellent liberal education, still he had such intellectual parts, such industry and such perseverance that he made his mark in the world and did not lose any opportunity of making himself useful to his fellow citizens. He had performed excellent services to his own community and other communities in general. He had managed a fund in connection with his own community, and was so assiduous and honest that he raised that fund to the amount of Rs. 5,000. He was also appointed a receiver of the Mombadevi Temple Fund, which he also raised, almost from nothing, to Rs. 20,000. These facts proved the capacity of the man and the financial power he possessed, and above all, his honesty of purpose. He had a catholic sympathy with all the movements, no sectional movements finding favour with him, and he did all these out of sheer sympathy for humanity. During his retirement he administered to the wants of the poor. The Government had acknowledged his services, and it was now left for them as citizens to honour the memory of a man who had led such a useful and honourable life.

Mr. Pandoorang Gopal seconded the proposition, which was carried in solemn silence.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that in the opinion of the meeting some substantial mark, to be determined hereafter, of the esteem and appreciation of the good qualities of both head and heart of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba was desirable. In support of his proposition, Dr. Viegas said that, after what had fallen from Dr. Bhalchandra, it was simply superfluous to say anything about the deceased gentleman. The speaker had the privilege of intimate acquaintance with the deceased gentleman for about twelve years, and the characteristics of that great man, which attracted his Dr. Viegas's attention were those mentioned by Dr. Bhalchandra. His regard for the poor was such that he sometimes put himself in a great hardship. He went from door to door, and rendered services to the poor by supplying them with food, clothing, and medicine. His career would serve as an incentive to the coming generation, who could follow the example set by him. He served the poor out of sheer love for humanity, and his charities were such that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. Whatever he did, he did with entirety of purpose, and with a single-mindedness worthy of admiration.

Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale seconded the proposition, and in doing so said that he had determined not to address the meeting that afternoon for three reasons: First, because he had had his full say on the occasion in that gentleman's father an entertainment given in honour of the deceased on his elevation to the rank of a Sirdar; secondly, because the gentleman was his intimate relation and a close friend for over two generations; and, thirdly, because the speaker was perplexed what to say and what to omit. It was singular that men of mark and distinction had generally risen to such positions from small beginnings and humble stations in life. There were of course some honourable exceptions, but those exceptions proved the rule. Rao Nana strictly followed the commendable course he had chalked out for his invariable guidance, and which earned him popularity until his last breath. The Sirdar's uninterrupted and disinterested service in the cause of his country, countrymen and humanity generally for upwards of half a century was a sufficient justification for some substantial recognition of it, now that both his career and life had closed.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur Lokhande proposed that, in order to carry out the third resolution, just passed by the meeting, it was necessary to raise a fund, and with that object in view the following gentlemen were appointed to form a committee to collect subscriptions and generally to carry out all the resolutions passed by that meeting:—Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jassbhai, Shet Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, Dr. Bhalchandra K., Messrs. Byramjee Scarvai, Premchund Roychund, Gazalbhai Jumabhai, Jayabhai Tapidas, Viswanath V. Moodeliar, Harischandra Pandurangji, Damodharrao Balcrishnajee, and the secretary, Rao Bahadur Pitale, with power to add to their number.

In seconding this proposition, Mr. Narayan Waghale in feeling terms alluded to certain incidents in the Rao's life.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Damodharrao B. Pitale proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and in doing so he referred in fitting terms to the Dewan Bahadur's career. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Harischandra Pandoorangji and carried. Finally, it was proposed by Khan Saheb Fakeerji J. that Mr. Harischandra Pandoorangji Pitale be thanked for lending the use of his hall for this meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Moroba and carried.

The proceedings terminated at 5-30 p.m., when many gentlemen subscribed to the fund.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April, compared with the Statement of 7th April, 1896:—

| LIABILITIES. | April 7. Rs. | A. | P. | April 14.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand BOILER, by Hick Hargreaves, 28' by 7' double fines working certificate for 100 lbs. Apply to the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take un the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. H. WALKER'S Furniture, Piano, Landau, Horse, etc., at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ORGAN!! AMERICAN ORGAN!!! with 18 Stops, and one Piano with twhole Iron Frame, in excellent condition, for SALE, very Cheap.—PIANO DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station.

WANTED, Experienced COMPOUNDER. Liberal pay to good man. Security required. Apply first by letter stating full particulars to BERTIE-SMITH and Co., Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET Red-Lands, No. 2 BUNGALOW, open to Bombay and Panorama views. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, 23, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

TO BE LET A LARGE GODOWN, Opposite Victoria Dock, in Baroda Street, apply D. C. OOMRIGAR, Opposite Crawford Market.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET during the season or monthly parts of Clifton Villa, Khandalla, Board if desired. Apply BUTLER in charge.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

READER.—WANTED a well-qualified and experienced NEWS READER. Address "B 325," care of this Office.

WANTED AN Experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, not under 30 years of age, to take entire charge of two infants. Apply to Mrs. Leader, Commandant's House, Purandhar.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book sellers and Railway Terminus.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

MATHERAN.—New Sodawater Machine. Intending Visitors to Matheran this Season are informed that the Proprietors, Rugby Hotel, can now supply by their NEW Patent English Machine all sorts of Aerated Waters of high pressure and full flavour at very Moderate Rates.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANILLA CIGARS—A Fresh Consignment is to be SOLD OFF. Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-3, and 3-4 per box of 100 each less 25 per cent. Cigars not approved can be returned.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-2. Postage Annas 4.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

ORCHIDS.—RARE and VALUABLE ORCHIDS, healthy, full of bloom.—Offers.—"B," care of this Office.

FINE DELICATE MACHINERY BRASS WORK, Scientific and Electrical Instruments made to order. Repairs to Instruments of any kind, Electroplating and Gilding. Tho. EILERSON & Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL with my wife for 12 days, and we were quite satisfied with the comfort provided and attendance given. The Table is good and the Proprietor polite and obliging.—W. MONTGOMERY, Berar.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay;
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO.

A CHOICE DELICACY, quite a novelty. These Cherries are shipped direct from the house of
GIRALAMO LUXARDO
at ZARA.
PRICES.
Large bottles ..... each Rs. 3 0
Small " ..... " 1 12
Cash or V. P. P.
To be obtained only from
B. SMYTH & CO.,
31, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR LUXARDO'S BRANDS OF LIQUEUR AND BITTERS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,
TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.
Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street, Residence: Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks; to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now (insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

HORSE CLOTHING.
FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Samples free on Application.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE of 340 cases of JAPANESE MATCHES, opposite to the Prince's Dock, or next to the Crackers Godown at Clive Cross Road, No. 4, in the Godowns No. 130 and 134.
By order of Messrs. Tata and Sons and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Vorab Mahomedali Ebramjee, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. precisely, at the abovementioned place, the following 340 cases of Japanese matches.
MARK.
300 in diamond, 285 cases each 50 gross Japanese sulphur matches (Kangaroo Trade Mark)
T. S 28 cases Do. (Horse Trade Mark.)
200 in diamond, 6 cases Do. (Kangaroo Trade Mark.)
100 in diamond, 27 cases Do. (Rope Trade Mark.)
Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and lots cleared away within 8 days from the date of sale.
The cases will be on view on the day of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1896.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTIONEERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BETWEEN NEW CHURCH AND ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT BANDORA.
On SUNDAY, the 26th inst, at 4 p.m., Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following landed property:—
All those two pieces of land together two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near New Church and St. Peter's Church, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 116, and is bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Emelian D'Souza, Master of St. Andrew's Church, on the west by the property of Jamsa Cucura, on the north by the property of St. Sebastian School and on the south by the property of V. B. Falcao, and the said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, next door to the National Bank Building.
BOMONJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 21st April, 1896. Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

THE latest telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement regarding the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	37,000	79,000	47,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	30,000	62,000	41,000
" " Continent	47,000	65,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,879,000	7,568,000	5,572,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,948,000	3,947,000	2,611,000
" " to Continent do.	1,994,000	2,915,000	1,995,000
" Stock in the Ports	480,000	711,000	678,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,220,000	4,255,550	3,539,770
" " Surats	313,000	170,920	352,150

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,157,000	1,724,240	1,731,780
" London	7,000	6,700	9,000
American Afloat	116,000	163,000	102,000
East Indian "	21,000	3,000	22,000
Total	1,295,000	1,894,940	1,864,780
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-8d.	3 5-8d.	4 1-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	3d.	3 7-16d.
Difference	7-8d.	5-8d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,80,855
" " Branches	"	" 2,44,328
Other "	"	" 2,39,866
Government Securities	Inc.	" 1,62,170
Other Authorized "	Unchanged.	
Loans on Govt.	Inc.	" 2,40,760
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	" 8,32,400
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 89,866
Cash	"	" 16,91,266

No very great changes in the different items of which it is made up are disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day; for though Money has remained rather scarce during the week to which it relates, there has not been much demand for accommodation in business circles. The reduction of the Bank's Cash balance, however, has been close upon 17 lakhs, at some 109 lakhs since the date of the previous Return which showed an increase of 18¼ lakhs; and the addition to trade requirements now shown is about 13 lakhs, due to some small withdrawals from Private Deposits, and an increase in Loans and Bills Discounted—rather considerable in the case of the latter—as against a falling off of 21 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a decrease at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating 5¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have been pretty free buyers, having taken 3,150 bales, consisting of 1,050 Bengal, at Rs. 163-9; 700 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 179; and 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 172½; Damergaum, at Rs. 181; Chandoor, at Rs. 181; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 193; Broach, at Rs. 205; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200; and Julgaum, at Rs. 185-7. The Mills, on the other hand, were out of the market, having bought only 200 Wudwan, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent by shippers at an advance of ¼ anna per cwt. in prices of *White Pessy*, and *White Delhi* in a steady market, our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-8-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-8-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-10-0	"

SEEDS also have been in moderate demand for export and steady in tone, the only change in prices being a decline of 1 anna per cwt. in those of *Linseed* and we now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 12 0	to Rs. 6 14 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7 0 0	to " 7 1 0	"
Do. do Cawnpore	" 6 8 0		"
Red do.	" 5 15 0	to " 6 1 0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41 8 0	to " 42 8 0	candy.
Do. Mixed	" 38 0 0	to " 39 8 0	"

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,202	bales.
Wheat	32,407	cwts.
Linseed	16,934	"
Rapeseed	6,392	"
Gingellyseed	2,447	"
Poppyseed	11,314	"
Groundnuts	1,667	"
Castorseed	5,134	"
Rice	11,250	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. The charter of another steamer for April-May loading is reported, at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened dull at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar coming in as strong buyers early in the day, and no Merchants' Bills coming out at our quotation above, rates gave way 1-16th, all round, say to 1s. 2d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Bills, at which latter rate a moderate amount was placed; but at 1s. 2d. for ready Telegraphic there was no enquiry, and rates closed quiet but steadier again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1'48¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has further advanced to-day 3-16 per cent., having opened at 108 7-16 both for cash and the settlement at the end of this month, and remained steady at this quotation throughout the day to the close.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we make in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip—all in favour of sellers—are an advance of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Western India; of Rs. 5, in Mazagon; and of Rs. 2½, in Sun. In Presses French, are Rs. 10 lower; and New Berar, Rs. 10 higher; and Khangaum, Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent, Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	31

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 20.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

German mail steamer Darmstadt from Australia and mail steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th April, compared with the Statement of 11th April, 1896:—

	April 11.	April 18.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,70,128	44,89,273
Do. do. at Branches	49,30,960	47,46,632
Other Deposits	3,22,36,853	3,19,86,987
Post Bills	4,082	3,770
Credits, undrawn	17,21,952	20,41,015
Rs.	5,89,13,975	5,84,67,677
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	65,47,650	67,09,820
Other authorised Securities	42,04,121	42,04,121
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,65,598	76,65,026
Loans do. do. do.	91,09,652	93,50,422
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,81,91,285	1,90,23,785
Dead Stock	4,03,433	4,03,433
Stamps and Stationery	20,509	20,983
Bullion	2,31,174	1,91,308
Balances with other Banks	1,25,90,445	1,08,99,179
Cash		
Rs.	5,89,13,975	5,84,67,677

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BLAIRDER.

MARRIAGE.

DUMAYNE—MACADAM—March 26, at Blairder, Drymen, N. B., by the Revd. John Roy, M.A., Frederick George Dumayne, to Mary Macadam, third daughter of the late John Macadam.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HASTED—April 15, at Waltair, the wife of W A Hasted, Madras Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEIGHTON—WELLS—April 15, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F C Gittens, M A, assisted by the Rev C E Whiteley, M A, Hamilton Deighton, Esq, D S P, Burma, to Margaret Lilian, youngest daughter of the late John Wells, Esq.

GRACE—McLEISH—April 16, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Catherine Isabel, daughter of R McLeish, Esq, late of E I Ry. to Captain W M Grace, of R S N Co, Ld.

KEOGH—HOYLE—April 15, at the residence of her Uncle, Patrick Smith, Esq., Kaliee, Meherpore, by the Rev A G Lockett, B A, of the Santirajpore, Mission, Shikarpore, Alexander Keogh, Esq, of Soojapore, Factory, Berhampore, eldest son of James Keogh, Esq, of Boscombe, Hants, to Jennie Margaret (Madge), second daughter of the late George W Hoyle, Esq, Solicitor, of Rotherham and Calcutta, and grand-daughter of the late W F Hoyle, Esq, of Hooton Livett Hall, and Perham Hall, Yorkshire.

PHELAN—MAHONY—April 15, at the R C Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev Dr Mayer, assisted by the Rev Fathers Eyres, O'Carrol and Morris, Sergt J O'C Phelan, P W D, to Minnie, 2nd daughter of P Mahony, Esq, Asst Engineer, P W D.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—April 7, at Allahabad, Frances Caroline Browne, relict of the late James Browne, of the E I Railway, aged 64 years.

RAVENHILL—April 17, at Cossipore Surgar Works, R T E Ravenhill, eldest son of W W Ravenhill, Esq., Q. C., aged 25 years.

SCORER—April 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Robert Scorer, of Barakar, late of Fence Houses, County Durham, deeply regretted.

WHITE—April 14, at Jhansi, N-W P, Eileen Alice Jennie, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W E White, 1st Bengal Infantry, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896.

THE publication in our yesterday's issue of the correspondence which has passed between Lord Sandhurst and the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia on the subject of the insufficiency and unsuitability of the buildings where primary education is carried on in Bombay, shows that the head of the Presidency administration did not make the tour of the schools last October in vain. His Excellency realises very clearly the great need that exists for the construction of new buildings. The joint report which was sent in by the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, as the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham, as Educational Inspector of the Central Division, reveals the fact that, with the exception of two small structures in outlying parts of the city, none of the 49 buildings in which primary education is imparted were constructed for that purpose. All the other schools are held in hired buildings or parts of buildings originally erected for the ordinary domestic occupation of Native families. "The consequence," says the report, "is inevitable. Not only are the class-rooms not suitable as regards light and ventilation for educational purposes; they are such, in a very large number of cases, as to be positively detrimental to both health and education." These facts are admitted on all hands, and the practical question for the responsible authorities is how best to remedy the condition of affairs without delay. Messrs. Kirkham and Wadia are very emphatic as to the desirability of dealing boldly and comprehensively with the unsatisfactory state of affairs described in the first part of their report. They make the logical deduction that "as the matter is now proved to be one of urgency, it should no longer be treated in a piecemeal or desultory fashion." They submit a scheme for constructing ten buildings in suitable localities at a total cost of ten lakhs of rupees. Many of the School Boards in the large towns in Great Britain would think themselves very fortunate if they could put up their school buildings at an average cost of between £6,000 and £7,000.

Of course the moderate amount named in the report—not much more than a third of the money spent on the Victoria Terminus—will not admit of any great elaboration of design. Any attempt to put the buildings on an architectural par with the Elphinstone High School for instance, by enhancing the cost of the undertaking, would be certain to delay its completion. The object in view is not to add to the many claims Bombay possesses to the title given her in the recent lecture of Dr. Waters, but to take away from her the reproach that she permits the children of the poor to receive their education in insanitary ill-ventilated buildings, absolutely unfit for the purpose. We therefore cordially agree with Messrs. Kirkham and Wadia in the remark that the new schools should be "plain substantial structures, no money being spent on merely architectural effects, and such as to provide a sufficient number of light and airy rooms in which the primary education of the children of the neighbourhood can be carried on with efficiency, each building also having suitable sanitary arrangements." Since the desirability of dealing comprehensively and at once with this pressing need is admitted on all hands, the proposal of Messrs. Wadia and Kirkham to raise the money by means of a loan supplemented by a liberal grant-in-aid from Government is worthy of careful consideration. At the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Corporation by a unanimous vote decided, in January last, to form a school building fund and to set aside half a lakh of rupees this year, and in future years a larger sum. At a subsequent meeting it was decided, also upon the motion of Mr. Mehta, to inform Government of what had been done, and to ask if Government are ready to contribute their supplemental grants—in other words, a moiety of the sum to be expended—forthwith, "to enable the Corporation to take the work in hand with as little delay as possible, especially bearing in mind the increasing value of land in the city." There can be no doubt that Government will be ready to comply with this request, and will add an amount equal to that set aside by the Corporation. But it is to be hoped that Government will take the opportunity to point out to the Corporation that it would be a distinct advantage if, instead of coming in driblets from current income, the total amount required were raised on loan repayable in a certain number of years. It is only in this manner that it will be possible to promptly carry on the work of construction in all parts of the city simultaneously, thus preventing a continuance of the injury now being done to the children of the city, and obviating the injustice involved in an arrangement which would give to some parts of the town a school building ten or twelve years before some of the other localities.

THE Anti-Opium Societies have so satisfactorily proved to themselves that the use of the drug which is for them the root and symbol of all evil was introduced and popularised in India and China by the British Government, that they will be inexpressibly shocked at the suggestion that the prevalence of the opium habit in Asia is due to the uprise and wide prevalence of a religion that forbade its votaries the use of wine. Yet this would appear to be the case. Mr. E. H. Walsh has done useful service by summarising in the *Calcutta Review* the Historical Appendices forming the seventh and final volume of the Report of the Opium Commission, in which Sir James Lyall and Mr. Dane trace the evidence as to the origin and diffusion of the opium habit in Asia. The word opium is Greek, and there is reason to suppose that it was from the Greeks that the Arabs derived their knowledge of the drug, which they introduced into India and China. The first mention of it in Indian literature occurs in works dating some eight hundred years back. It found its way into India through Scinde when the Arabs overran that province in the eighth century. Opium appears to have spread eastwards in the track of the early Mohammedan conquerors, the reason apparently being that the use of alcohol being prohibited by the new faith those who desired stimulants had recourse to opium and preparations of hemp—haschisch, bhang, and the like. The use of these vegetable stimulants became general wherever the new religion extended its influence. When the Mongols established the Yuen dynasty in China in 1260 of the Christian era they brought with them the opium habit, to which they had become accustomed through its diffusion in Persia and Turkestan. The references to opium in Chinese books before that time speak of it as an oriental flower possessed of medicinal uses, and no mention was made of its use as an intoxicant. Opium soon became a valuable article of commerce, and from its small bulk and from the fact that it did not deteriorate by keeping, became a medium of exchange like the precious metals. When the Portuguese and Spaniards found their way into the Eastern seas round the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch and English following close upon their steps, they competed for a share in the opium trade hitherto in the hands of the Oriental traders. The Portuguese received the Malwa opium at their ports in the Bay of Cambay, and exported it to China. This trade became so prosperous that they founded the settlement at Macao, a century before the English traded with China. The Dutch endeavoured to secure a monopoly of the opium trade with Ceylon, the Straits of Malacca, and the Malayan Archipelago. The English secured the bulk of the general trade, ann the Dutch the lion's share of the opium trade.

Mohammedanism, which uprooted the vineyards of Syria, Egypt and other lands, diffused the poppy throughout the half of Asia. The Christian nations, pioneers of Western civilization in the East, contended with each other for the monopoly of the drug, for which the religion of the Prophet had created a market. How little Mohammed could have foreseen when telling the faithful to renounce wine, that one result of that act of self-denial would be to call into existence a traffic in opium which would last a thousand years and more, and enrich infidel generations yet unborn. The people of India and China did not wait, it is true, for the advent of Christian enterprise to learn how to cultivate the poppy and manufacture opium on a large scale. In the sixteenth century the consumption of opium in Malabar and the Deccan was apparently greater than it is now, judging by the references to the large quantities imported. The East India Company in the latter half of the last century found a lucrative opium monopoly organised by the native merchants, who made advances to cultivators. The Company's factors purchased the drug at the rate fixed by the ring, like other traders, and conveyed it to Calcutta to sell to the exporters in Calcutta. With a view to secure the exporters' profits the Company on one occasion, being pressed for money, sent two shiploads of opium to China and the Straits. The Portugals had already flooded those markets with immense quantities of the drug. The venture resulting in heavy loss, the directors in London forbade the renewal of direct shipments as inconsistent with the policy and dignity of the company. Had the speculation paid better the point of dignity would probably not have been raised. A little latter the Company reserved for the French and Dutch companies a share of the Patna opium, which was purchased from the Patna Council, which superseded the combination of merchants. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis, to protect the cultivator, who was ground down by the contractors' instituted a direct Government agency for making advances for the crop, to be afterwards taken over at a fair price on Government account. That is the origin of the opium monopoly still obtaining on the Bengal side. It is but a revival of the system followed under the Great Moghul. Had the Government left the merchants and the cultivators to produce opium in any quantities they chose, there would undoubtedly have been, as Sir James Lyall points out, as large an increase of poppy plantations as there has been of tea and coffee and jute plantations. By making it a Government monopoly the output and the distribution were placed under control, and security was taken against noxious adulteration. Contrary to the implication conveyed in so much anti-opium literature, the Government did not introduce the cultivation of opium in India, nor did it force the trade upon the reluctant Chinese. The Chinaman smoked Malwa opium a hundred years before it found its way to Canton in British bottoms.

ONE of the most satisfactory features of the present export season is the large development of our shipments of raw cotton to Japan. It is true that it would be better for Bombay to send the manufactured article rather than the raw material. But the extent to which the mill industry has grown in Japan of late years has put this out of the question, unless indeed the anticipation, that long-stapled Egyptian cotton will be resorted to in Bombay for manufacturing a better class of goods than has hitherto been attempted, should prove correct. In that case some classes of fabrics now sent from Manchester to the land of the Rising Sun might be supplied from this city. But meanwhile as our trade in cotton yarn is becoming almost extinct, the wisest policy our merchants can pursue is to retain and strengthen their hold on the Japanese requirement of raw material. During the last few years the average distribution of supply from India and from China has been equal, each country sending 45 per cent. of the cotton used in the Japanese mills, while the remaining ten per cent. has been divided between the American and the native grown product. This year, however, there has been a partial failure in the Chinese crop, while the Indian supply is so abundant that it has been both cheap in price and good in quality. The result is that India is likely to be considerably ahead of China this year in the quantity of cotton sent to the enterprising manufactures "of the England of the East," and instead of dividing the honours will be an easy first—a position which it is to be hoped she will do her best to maintain. The shipments of raw cotton from Bombay from the 1st January to March 9th last for the Japanese ports were no less than 102,162 bales, as compared with only 31,016 bales in the corresponding period of last year, and with 27,175 bales in the first ten weeks of 1894. This greatly increased rate of indent is still being continued, and it has been found necessary to charter two or three extra steamers to meet this demand. At the present rate of shipment the export of raw cotton for the month of March is likely to reach the unprecedented total of from 65,000 to 70,000 bales. From time to time fears have been expressed as to the probable effect on the Bombay export trade of the projected new line of trans-Pacific steamers connecting Japan with the cotton states of America, more especially as it was said that the line was to be heavily subsidised by the Mikado's Government. Merchants here will be glad to learn, however, that there is no immediate fear on that score, since the negotiations for a Government subsidy have fallen through. All things considered India has a very good chance just now of making itself the "predominant partner" of the countries which supply the Japanese mills with their raw material, and it is one which our Bombay merchants are certain to put to good account.

By the China mail comes news of another outbreak of anti-foreign feeling in Canton. Just now it is confined to the boating people who, if they destroyed the foreigner, would extinguish a profitable source of income. They may therefore stop short of actual bloodshed, though they are energetically posting the town with placards inciting to mischief, and offering rewards for foreigners' heads. On the night of March 28 the walls were covered with placards urging all who were able, to join in attacking the European quarter and cut off as many of the foreign devils' heads as possible, for which service a reward of a hundred dollars per head would be paid. This ebullition of animosity towards foreigners, according to a

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MATABELE RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The scouts had two skirmishes with the Matabele in the neighbourhood of Buluwayo, yesterday, and inflicted a loss on them of fifty killed.

Dynamite mines have been laid by the garrison in the streets, on the outskirts of the town, and those in command feel confident that the position can be held.

APRIL 20.

The main body of the Matabeles is seeking to cut off the communication between Buluwayo and the south, and to effect a junction with the Matabeles in the Matappo hills.

The total number of the defenders of Buluwayo and the neighbourhood, amounts to sixteen hundred.

DISTURBANCES AT OMDURMAN.

CAIRO, APRIL 20.

Latest advices state that Omdurman is in a disturbed state, owing to a quarrel among the Khalifa's body-guard, in which fifty were killed.

OSMAN DIGNA.

Osman Digna has been reinforced.

THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS EXPEDITION.

The Russian Red Cross detachment for Abyssinia proceeds *via* the French Colony at Jibuti on the Gulf of Tajurrah.

The Massowah section returns to Russia.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 20.

The important Atchinese Chief Olmar has sent messengers to the Dutch to treat for peace.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN THE DIR VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

News received, this morning, states that there are serious floods now in the Dir Valley which have caused great damage to the surrounding districts. All the Dak bridges above Chutiatan have been completely washed away, and the great bridge at Chutiatan has suffered considerably.

SIR GEORGE WHITE CONVALESCENT.

The Commander-in-Chief is now convalescent.

THE MALA PASS ROAD.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a metalled road to the foot of the Mala Pass.

IMPROVED TRADE IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Pekin reports that the right to engage in manufacturing industries at the open ports in China, granted last year by the Chinese Government under the favoured nation clause of treaties, has already had considerable effect on home and foreign manufactures, so far as the Chinese market is concerned, as the English firms which have started cotton Spinning and weaving companies at Shanghai have been enabled to successfully compete with cotton imported from other countries.

DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A reply has now been formulated for despatch to the Secretary of State for India, in answer to questions asked by his lordship in December last.

[The Secretary of State's inquiries generally were as to whether opinions of the various authorities consulted had all been submitted to the Supreme Government, and if these opinions would necessitate any material alteration in the Bill prepared by the Government of India in 1884—a Bill which had for its object the amendment of those sections relating to Domicile in Act X. of 1885, or whether the proposal that the Exchange Compensation should be distributed according to grade were deemed practicable.]

AFFAIRS IN KABUL.

Latest reports from Kabul are eminently favourable. Affairs in Kafiristan are quieting down, and no further trouble is anticipated.

FURTHER FIGHTING ON THE SHAN BORDER.

The following telegram was received from Lieutnant Macquoid, dated Camp Mau Hpang, 31st ultimo :—Bivouacked Yaungle on the 1st April, and captured and burned Tum Kwang on the 2nd April. Captured and burned Rhasor on the 3rd April, and captured and burned Malet. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. My Shan interpreter was wounded, and is now in the Mothai column, returning to Lashio. I am well, and the expedition has been entire.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

POONA, APRIL 20.

Professor Richard, manager of Dr. Maloney's electric healer, was fined Rs. 5, to-day, for assaulting Ainslie, a railway man. Accused in his lecture challenged the public to refute the cures effected by Dr. Maloney, whereupon Ainslie got up, produced a receipt of Rs. 150, and said that his sister had not received the slightest benefit from Dr. Maloney's treatment. Professor Richard rushed from the stage, and tried to eject Ainslie, when the police interfered to prevent an assault. Colonel Newnham-Smith said that, no doubt, an assault had been committed, and fined the defendant.

COLLISION IN KARACHI HARBOUR.

THE S. S. JAVA SUNK.

KARACHI, APRIL 20.

A serious accident occurred in the harbour on Sunday afternoon, at 2-45 p.m. As the s. s. Rufford Hall (Captain Samuel Fowler) was leaving Keamari, bound for Liverpool and Marseilles, she collided with the s. s. Java, moored off Manora, striking her bows on the starboard side, and causing a rent of 18 feet long in the bows of the Java. The latter at once sank. Prompt help was rendered to the passengers from the Gulf on board for Bombay, by the boatmen in the harbour, and they were all landed safely with their baggage on the passenger pier. The pilot in charge of the Rufford Hall was Mr. Richard Humble. The loss sustained is at present not known. The Port Officer, Commander E. R. Shopland, was promptly on the scene of the accident. Captain Fowler, after making a deposition to the Port Officer as to the cause of the damage, proceeded on his voyage.

It cannot be said at present what is the extent of loss sustained by the British India Company in consequence of this unfortunate accident. The s. s. Java has been plying between Bombay and the Persian Gulf for several years. She left Bombay on the 19th March last for the Gulf Ports, *viz* Karachi, and was on her way back at the time of the collision. She was expected in Bombay on Thursday next. She is a steamer of 920 tons net register, having been built by Messrs. A and J. Inglis, of Glasgow, in October, 1872, her dimensions being 270ft. 2in. length, 30ft. 7in. breadth, and 24ft. depth. Captain C. R. Kendall was in command of the steamer.

DEATH OF THE SAWBWA OF KENGTUNG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 20.

The death is announced of the loyal Sawbwa, of Kengtung, from consumption. He will be succeeded by his brother, who is now on his way back from Rangoon, where he has been on a visit.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Sir Frederick Fryer gives over charge to Mr. Smeaton on Saturday, and leaves for home the same day, *via* Madras and Bombay.

EXTENSIVE DACOITY.

A large party of Chinese muleteers, returning to their homes, *via* Sima, were attacked by dacoits between Sima and Waingmaw. Four men were severely wounded, and thirty mules stolen. Military policy, under Lieutenant Paleologus, went out in pursuit.

A FATAL STEAMER COLLISION.

The Norwegian barque Samnes, while sailing up the river, to-day, collided with and sank a Burmese boat, with nine occupants, the latter being drowned.

THE DHULIA RIOTS.

SEPOYS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

DHULIA, APRIL 20.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared, to-day, before Rao Bahadur Joshi, First-class Magistrate of Dhulia, and presented an information charging seven Bheel Corps sepoys with murder. Counsel made the application on behalf of the kith and kin of seleven Mahomedans, who were shot down in the Mulla Mosque on the 1st September last. The information was duly sworn in, and the enquiry commenced.

OPENING OF A NATIVE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

As briefly stated in our yesterday's issue, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade performed the ceremony of opening the Ayrved Vidyalaya and Ayrvedic Charitable Dispensary at Bhuleshwar, near the Portuguese Church, on Saturday last. The object of the institution is to revive the Native medical science, which has nearly died out, and to ascertain the therapeutical value of certain native drugs and native spices, adding thereto the light of Western knowledge and Western culture. The project originated with Mr. Prabhuram Jiwanram, a native vaid, and his son, Dr. Popat, in whose mind it had been maturing for some years past, but who had not had the opportunity to put it into practice. The project has now taken a definite shape, and already a fund has been started for the purpose of carrying the undertaking to a successful issue. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has announced his intention to subscribe Rs. 10,000 to the fund, and Mr. Chuturbhuj Morarji has promised a sum of Rs. 7,000. Thus the movement begins under favourable auspices. It is arranged to admit students at a nominal fee of one rupee per month, and to teach them the Native medical science in their own vernacular. There will be an entrance examination, and the students will have to satisfy the examiners in rudimentary knowledge of history, geography, arithmetic, &c. As there are not sufficient funds to erect a building for the purpose, Mr. Prabhuram has temporarily allowed the use of his own dispensary rooms at Bhuleshwar. In order to teach the students to prepare prescriptions a dispensary has also been opened. It is proposed that the students who pass the prescribed test in Sanscrit medicine at the end of three years should be given a diploma of "vaidya." Those who pass the second examination after three years' additional study will be entitled to the degree of Vaidraj, while those who pass the final examination after five years more will be called Dhanvantri Vaidraj. There was a large gathering of Native gentlemen, including several leading members of the medical profession. Amongst those present were : The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade ; Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar ; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai ; Mr. Munsookhram Surajram Tripathi ; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik ; Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathubhoy ; Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey ; Mr. Bhaishanker Nanubhoy ; Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, and Mr. Damoderdass Tapidass. Surgeon-Major Arnott, Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, and Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay, were unavoidably absent. The last two gentlemen had written letters expressing their sympathy with the movement set on foot by Vaid Jiwanram.

Mr. Jiwanram, having been introduced by the chairman, briefly addressed the meeting. He lamented the fact that Sanscrit literature on Eastern medical science should lie scattered and dormant. The ancient Eastern medical science was recognised by many eminent doctors even in this age, and this movement was organised to revive the dead science.

Dr. Popat then explained the scheme which he had framed in conjunction with his father. He said that the scheme had been modelled and re-modelled, considerably altered and modified several times before being definitely set down in the present form. The institution had long been a desideratum. A laboratory will also be opened in connection with the school. Those who pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 will be called subscribers ; givers of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 will be termed members ; subscribers who pay from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 will be called Fellows ; while those who pay up to Rs. 50,000 will be called patrons of the Institute. After a student has passed the examination of "Vaid" he will be able to practice, but if he continues to study side by side with his private practise, and then passes higher examinations, he will be given the higher degree of Vaidraj or Dhanvantri Vaidraj. After explaining the system Mr. Popat went on to say that at first it was intended to impart training in English, but subsequently the idea was given up, and it was resolved to give instruction through the medium of vernaculars. There was a medical school in Poona, where those who had studied up to the fourth English standard were admitted. As there were no text books in Gujerati for medicine, the lectures would be written out by the teachers and handed over to the students, so that they could be printed subsequently. At first it was considered advisable not to impose any fee on the students, but as this would have thrown open the doors to every boy who had no heart for the work it was deemed wise to exact a nominal fee, so that only those who had zeal for learning might enter. The school would commence its work from the 15th of June, and those students who would be found possessed of exceptional ability would be given scholarships.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai then addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke on the necessity of reviving the Eastern medicine. He quoted a passage from the Convocation address of M. C. Furnell at the Madras University to show that in ancient India, medicine, far from being a despised science, was one of the most honoured. Next to the vocation of the priest, that of the doctor seemed to have been the most respected at that time. He quoted passages from Shastras to show that medical science was much advanced in 'olden times. In the time of Sikander (Alexander the Great) the snake-bite cure was in existence, while the Greeks were quite ignorant of it. In 1878 Government offered a prize of Rs. 2,000 to anyone who discovered a successful cure for snake-bite. If they looked to old books, they would surely be enlightened a great deal on the subject. Europe and other civilised countries were indebted to India for their medical science. He commended the laudable object which Mr. Prabhuram had entered upon, and wished it success. (Applause.)

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, in requesting the chairman to declare open the school, remarked that several previous attempts in this direction had failed. But now that the requisite fund was available, and since there was a band of volunteer teachers, and willing students, the scheme seemed to be pregnant of successful results.

The chairman, in declaring the dispensary open, said that distinctions between Eastern and Western science should be deprecated. They should all strive after the attainment of true principles of knowledge.

Mr. Vithaldass Damoderdass proposed the appointment of a committee of some fifty influential gentlemen to collect funds for the attainment of the good object they had taken in hand. He appealed to wealthy people to assist the committee with funds.

Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram said that when a child first attempted to get up it generally tumbled down, but it was by slow degrees that it gained strength, and was able to walk after several falls. They should not, therefore, be discouraged, but like the Englishmen, who persevered to the end in every undertaking and ultimately succeeded, they should persevere, and success would be achieved at last.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the movement was calculated to do the highest good to the whole of India. If it gained support it was bound to succeed. They secure the support and sympathy of Government, which was a necessary factor in the success of such an undertaking. European and American research had out-distanced oriental medical science because the former gained support from the States. There were similar schools at Baroda, Indore, Gwalior, Benares, and Lahore, but they had not produced any qualified professors. In this case, since several eminent persons had promised to serve without remuneration, there was some prospect for them.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and Vaid Prabhuram terminated the proceedings.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 3.

FREE SHOWS.

That the great British public dearly loves a free show will not be seriously controverted for a moment. Whether it be a travelling circus procession, the pageantry and pomp of a Lord Mayor's Show, a parade of cyclists with their machines decorated and illuminated, a lifeboat procession, or any of the thousand and one free sights of the streets, a tremendous crowd of people of all sorts and conditions may be depended upon to congregate in an hour upon any day in the week. Given horse-racing on a free course, and you would find thousands upon thousands who would never dream of attending a reserved enclosure crushing and elbowing each other for some supposed point of vantage. In various parts of the country, to-day, there are days set apart for participation in local revelries, the town football matches, where one section of the populace pits itself against the other half, being still in vogue. In some parts of the Black Country, that wealth-producing but not too salubrious district somewhere in the centre of England. "hoisting" day is still observed, to the alarm and infinite disgust of the sober-minded individuals who happen to fall into the clutches of the amazons of the pitside. Perhaps it may not be generally known that this "hoisting" consists of capturing any stranger within their gates upon a certain day, and turning him topsy-turvy, so that whatever valuables the unfortunate victim may possess in his pockets shall fall to the ground. Of course, this is regarded as good sport by the brawny wives and mothers who participate in the fun, for the money, or some portion of it, usually finds its way into their hands, the "hoisting" being performed with a certain rough and ready humour which only the most stony-hearted can withstand. That, at any rate, is how the story runs of Black Country revelry. A free show of this description will always draw a crowd. Then there are such public displays of decorations and bunting upon any occasion of a Royal visit being paid to provincial cities and towns that tremendous crowds invariably gather. When a good deal younger I had a most voracious appetite for sights of this description, and was not altogether averse to a much more gruesome affair, that of a public execution, now happily prohibited by the State. My longings, however, in this direction were never gratified, although I once remember walking some miles on a terribly rough morning in the winter time only to meet the crowd coming away, a mischance upon which I have never ceased to congratulate myself. Later years afforded me an opportunity of indulging this morbid and depraved taste through an acquaintance upon the Press, but there had been a strange revulsion of feeling in the meantime, and I was almost horror-stricken at the thoughts of it. We all remember our old friend Barham's satiated nobleman, my lord Tomnoddy, to whom, "to see a man swing, at the end of a string, with his neck in a noose, would be quite a new thing." He missed the free sight, and was grievously disappointed, as I doubt not thousands of others have been upon similar occasions.

THIS STREET SIGHT-SEEING

is a rather attractive theme, and one upon which much might be written. There are plenty who remember the great walk of Weston, the American walker, who trudged from one end of the country to the other, and did a bit of lecturing at the big towns through which he passed. He was quite a character in his way, and his feats of endurance were made a good deal of at the time by the temperance party, for Weston was a strict abstainer from alcohol. Another name occurs to me, too, as I write, that of Mountjoy, a weather-beaten old pedestrian, who used to run distances against trotting horses and pick up so many stones placed a certain distance apart against the watch. Although he was getting old when I last saw him in the early sixties, his ambling gait and threadbare costumes come vividly to my mind. Then again, there was a Captain Bates who it was said had undertaken, for a considerable wager, to carry the American flag from one end of Great Britain to the other without being subjected to insult. Bates was a spare, wiry man, of slight stature, but with a singularly frank demeanour. He was enthusiastically received everywhere he went drew tremendous crowds into the streets, and as he marched from town to town in thickly populated districts was followed by hundreds of curiosity lovers and hero-worshippers. Another American visitor, who stood upon quite a different plane, however, was General Grant, the once powerful President of the United States. In visiting England in 1879 he was everywhere accorded the most generous, aye, enthusiastic receptions, and must have returned across the broad Atlantic with feelings of the tenderest regard for Europeans generally. Grant had a fine soldierly face and a military bearing that stamped him a born leader. His clear, frank, penetrating gaze touched the hearts of the English people as he rode in procession through our various big cities, and memories of his superb arbitration achievement in 1872 were revived with the peculiar fragrance attaching to noble deeds nobly done. But here I must hold my pen on free shows, lest the temptation to wander into a few details of a glorious career prove too strong to be avoided. It happened that on Saturday, the day of the University Boat Race, I was very near to the scene of this annual aquatic festival, but had absolutely no desire to plunge into the miscellaneous crowd of sightseers but upon travelling homewards late in the evening I began ruminating upon these public sights, and the irresitible facination they possess for the myriads of Britishers who flood the streets upon the slightest provocation

THE PAYING PUBLIC.

Whilst, however, it must be admitted that the great B. P. love their free displays, we must not forget the millions who pay for their sport in the most ungrudging fashion. I know perfectly well that in some quarters the "gate" (as the crowd who pay is expressively termed) is looked upon with feelings bordering upon contempt. Certain individuals, at any rate, profess to ignore the influence of the "gate" and altogether deny its power as a factor for the success or failure of any particular sport. For my own part, I am willing to confess that my feelings upon the matter are that the "gate" should not be the be-all and end-all of those who have the destinies of our sports and pastimes in their hands ; but I do, at the same time, fully recognise the fact that without the paying public more than one of our sporting institutions would be rudely shaken at their foundations. The enclosed racecourse of to-day, with its elaborate arrangements for the comfort of man and beast, is a direct outcome of the business side af sport, and we should never have heard of the popularity of the Derby being threatened had it not been for the nimble sixpences and shillings which go for racecards and entrances. Again, look at our football matches and the tremendous gates they attract. Why, the terms recently effected between the Football Association and the Crystal Palace Company are simply astounding to old fogies like myself, who considered it a splendid achievement to earn a place in an eleven or a fifteen, and who gloried in the privilege of being allowed to pay travelling expenses and purchase the necessary accoutrements to boot. The opportunities of performing at football before a large concourse of spectators, coupled with the patronage so liberally bestowed by the paying public which has enabled them to be trained and dieted to perfection, led to thousands upon thousands of the youths of Great Britain forsaking their ordinary waiks of life in order to participate in the glory and the "gate" receipts. At one time or another a good deal of gossip has found its way into print concerning the management and the financial affairs of the Corinthians—a team of amateur football players whose movements are arranged, if not absolutely controlled, to a great extent, by that very excellent judge of the Association game, Mr. N. L. Jackson. Speaking personally, I have always been very careful about accepting as gospel all the rumours which flit about year after year concerning this particular organisation, but I believe it is a fact that, whilst strictly preserving the line of demarcation between the professional and the amateur, the paying public are not altogether ignored when negotiations are being made for a display of their amateur methods. And rightly so, too, I think. Perhaps the one great sporting event where the B.P. get a free show is the Boat Race. But this has its compensating influence, for public notice and public approbation provide the breath upon which the great annual struggle survives. Turn off all public criticism, and row the race in private, and it would not live a dozen years. Here again I find myself at the entrance of a surging controversial stream, which may carry one goodness knows whither, and so I leave the topic, and return to a brief sketch of a couple of England's amateur players who are to do duty against Scotland.

CORINTHIANS.

Always a delicate task to perform, the Selection Committee of the English Football Association would appear to have acquitted themselves with singular success in picking the best eleven players in the country to meet Scotland. To those journals who especially cater for the entertainment of the enthusiasts must be left the searching analysis which will demonstrate more or less successfully the strength and weakness of the integral parts of the team. Sutcliffe's many admirers will probably feel a sore disappointment that his claims have been overlooked. It may be that the severe ordeals he has recently been called upon to go through have told upon him ; but, be that as it may, G. B. Raikes is the player upon whom the hopes of England will rest when the tussle against Scotland comes off. That he has been drilled in very excellent schools will be admitted when it is stated that from 1888 to 1892 he was in the Shrewsbury School cricket eleven, and in the football team from 1890 to 1892. That he was no mean hand with bat and ball at this famous nursery of sportsmen may be gleaned from the fact that he won the bat for highest averages for three seasons as well as once heading the bowling analysis. From Shrewsbury he went to Oxford, where he at once found a place in the Magdalen College cricket and football teams, and for three seasons he had a hand in securing the Inter-Collegiate Cup. It says a good deal for his ability that he should secure his "blue" during his first year of residence at Oxford, in company with an old schoolfellow, W. J. Oakley, another celebrity from the banks of the Severn. Now and again Raikes has assisted the Casuals when Oxford have been disengaged, and assisted this club in carrying off the London Charity Cup in 1894. He is known upon a good many of our principal football grounds, his fine figure and military-looking moustache making him easily distinguishable. Standing 6ft. 2in., and weighing close upon 13 stone in condition, he presents a most imposing figure "between the sticks," and is not easily shifted into the net. One of the strongest features of his play in goal is his great strength in hitting the ball away, a "punch" of 50 yards or more being no uncommon feat in a game. He is a fine specimen of an English athlete, and besides gaining distinction in football and cricket, has filled the post of captain of fives at Shrewsbury, and upon one occasion carried off the high jump. Gilbert Oswald Smith is another of the noble band of Corinthians who have helped England so bravely in her football contests. Born on November 25th, 1872, at Croydon, it will be seen that he is now in his 24th year. At Charterhouse he developed an unconquerable love for out-door sport, and entering upon his cricket and football with all the ardour of youth, he quickly achieved distinction in both games. He was captain of the Charterhouse Elevens during the successive seasons of 1890, 1891, and 1892, and upon going up to Keble College, Oxford, he at once played himself into his college team. His score of 229 against Westminister is the record innings in a public school match, whilst he further distinguished himself with the bat by playing a three-figure innings in the Freshmen's match at Oxford. Before going to Charterhouse, perhaps it is only right that it should be said that the rudiments of football were instilled into him at Sainsbury's School at Godalming. His first notable performance was when playing against the Bolton Wanderers, upon which occasion the present chairman of the Football League at once "spotted" him as a player of very considerable promise. Since then he has come on wonderfully, and there can be little doubt that in his position of centre forward he has no superior to-day. He is built upon very different lines to Raikes, being somewhat spare and delicate-looking, but he possesses a splendid turn of speed, dodges and dribbles well, and can shoot for goal with great power and precision. Oxford just now are in great form, and with no fewer than three men in the English team it may truly be said that the Dark Blue star is in the ascendant.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR R. H. KELLIE, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, officiates as Commandant of the Deolali Depot.

THE 15th Sikhs, 29th Punjab Infantry, and the relieved personnel of No. 25, Field Hospital, marched from South Malakand on the 14th instant.

COLONEL G. A. FRENCH, late Colonel on the staff, R.A., Bombay, has proceeded to take up the appointment of Commandant of the local forces in New South Wales.

No. 2 Kashmir Mountain Battery leaves Jammu during the first week of May "en route" to Gilgit, to relieve No. 1 Battery which then returns to Jammu. Both batteries march entirely through Kashmir territory.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN D. C. PALLIN, A.V.D., Lucknow, has been granted four months' leave to England, from the end of May, on urgent private affairs. He will be succeeded by Veterinary Major F. Crawford, now stationed at Jhansi.

THE Political Officer at Wano, who is proceeding to Haidari Kach and Sarwakai in connection with the building of a post thereat, will be accompanied by 2 guns and 30 sabres with a detachment of the 3rd Sikhs. The guns and sabres return to Wano on completion of the duty, the Infantry detachment escorting them from post to post.

THE undermentioned passed the examination in Pushtu by the Lower Standard at Malakand on 1st April 1896 :—Captain D. J. T. O'Brien and Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon 15th Sikhs ; Surgeon-Captain E. V. Hugo, Surgeon-Lieutenants J. Mulvany, D. W. Sutherland and W. Selby, Indian Medical Service ; Sergeant H. E. Costello, R. E., Queen's Own Corps of Sappers and Miners.

A TRAITOR IN THE CAMP.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hussein Mahomed Munshi, head constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Mahadev Thaler and two others with lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking at night on the Elphinstone Road, on the 10th instant, the third being charged under section 103 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 10th instant, Maganlal Kirpashanker, a coaching clerk on duty at the Elphinstone Road Railway station, knocked off duty at 2 o'clock that morning. When going to the drawer in which the company's cash was kept, he missed Rs. 30, and a coat locked in it. The whole drawer was pulled out and removed, and on enquiries being made it was found lying in the station garden, bearing signs of the lock having been tampered with by means of a gimlet. A very curious circumstance led to the arrest of the accused. On the 18th instant first accused informed Inspector Robinson that a burglary would be committed at Funaswady that evening. The inspector went there at midnight, and within half-an-hour he saw the second accused and a Brahmin boy coming towards a house. They were both arrested and searched, but nothing was found on them except some house-breaking instruments. The second accused admitted his guilt in respect of the burglary at the station, and implicated first accused in the offence as the accomplice who brought the gimlet. The room of the latter being searched, the coaching clerk's stolen coat was found there. On further enquiry the third accused was also arrested as an accomplice in the burglary. The case stands adjourned.

THE petition of the Kammalahs of Southern India which Sir John Lubbock presented to Parliament, prays—(1) "that due note of warning may be taken of the dangerous character of the so-called Indian National Congress, and no consideration accorded to its proposals to end in the disestablishment of the wholesome organisation of British civilians in India" ; (2) that the Mysore State may be purged of "the baneful predominance of Brahmin influence and power" ; (3) that the rights of the Kammalahs may be respected, and the privilege of representation and participation in the public service, in the municipal and other corporations, and in the Legislative Council be no longer denied them ; (4) that the State funds may be "duly apportioned to the Kammalahs according to the share due to them, and the education of their children helped forward by that and other encouragements at the hands of the Government" ; and (5) that one M. R. Ry. B. Madoor Achari may be appointed a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council at Calcutta, "in view to endeavours being made through his instrumentality to bring about an understanding among the Kammalahs race, spread all over India, in furtherance of its common interests and well-being."

MARTIAL LAW IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 18.

AFTER the release of some forty-five persons who were kept in jail without any charge being framed against them, the proceedings of the War Council commenced on the 16th instant. There are some forty prisoners, including Mr. C. F. Henriques, ex-Administrator, and son-in-law of the Viscount of Bardez. The Session commenced at 11 a.m. under Lieutenant-Colonel Augusto Lobo, President, a large number of spectators from Bardez being present. Mr. Henriques is accused of want of courage in not repelling the Ranes and deserters when they had come to Mapuça and robbed the Municipal coffer and other churches' funds. He is also accused of circulating alarming rumours about the revolt, and of many other crimes. There are two hundred witnesses for the defence. Mr. Henriques, in his reply to the charge, states that he was the only Administrator who remained at his post while others had bolted away. It was false that he circulated alarming rumours about the revolt. He had, and could not refrain having relations with the Viscount of Bardez, whose son-in-law he was. Mr. Henriques is defended by Mr. Jose Maria de Sa, ex-Administrator of Salsette. The proceedings were resumed on the 17th, when about a dozen witnesses were examined, Messrs. Abreo and Durante Pinto, advocates, being among the number. They all deposed to the innocence of Mr. Henriques and the honesty of his character. Only Mr. Cupertino Fernandes, a clerk in the Administrator's office, deposed against him. The officers forming the War Council have till now shown great impartiality in their dealings. It cannot be said how many days the proceedings may continue.

Mr. Navaro was sent to Sanquelim, under orders from the Governor-General, to have an interview with Dada Ranes, but when the latter was told that it was Mr. Navaro who sought the interview, he declined to come, and Mr. Navaro returned to Pangim. The Ranes have destroyed a field of betel-nut trees of Datu Narcornim, and have hacked a man into pieces, who has been giving information about their movements to the Government troops.

THE INDIAN GUM MARKET.

WITH reference to our remarks some weeks ago on the probable effect of the Soudan campaign upon East Indian gums, the most sanguine expectations of shippers have been far exceeded owing to the very considerable speculative purchases which have been made in view of the scarcity which the closing of the Soudan is expected to create. When the mail of the 2nd instant left London there was hardly a package of East Indian qualities remaining in first hands—the few lots arriving by the Matin and other steamers have since been eagerly snapped up upon arrival. Turkey (Soudan) gum, which was previously limited to 50s. to 55s. per cwt., has been cleared at 100s. per cwt., and re-sold again at a further advance. A study of the following figures will give a fair idea of the corresponding advances in East Indian qualities. The first column shows the values immediately preceding the news of hostilities ; the second shows the rates at which sales had been made during the week ending the 2nd instant :—

	Shillings per cwt.		Shillings p. cwt.	
Scented Bombay.....	30	42-6	50	65
Aden Sorts	32-6	45	45	65
Oomrawuttee.....	29	32	42-6	45
Brown Amrad	28	32-6	45	52-6
Cawnpore	28	32	45	60
Karachi	37-6	42	50	65
Ghatty	25	30	45	50

From the above it will be seen that the advance has been felt all round, and recent cables received still advise an active demand with upward tendency. Persian gum has also been affected, and considerable sales have been made at 26s. per cwt. It is necessary to emphasize the fact that by far the greater portion of the sales made have been of a purely speculative character, and that the trade has been limiting their purchases in the hope that the inflation of prices would prove to be of a temporary character. Much depends upon the supplies now going forward, and if shippers will be advised, they will carefully limit the extent of their shipments. The Australia took a considerable quantity of Ghatty gum, and a couple of thousand more cases are in course of preparation for the London market. This is not excessive, and will not make any influence on values. In view of the latest advices from the Soudan, it is improbable that any supplies can come from there for at least eighteen months to two years.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION AGAINST THE STEWARD OF THE W. I. T. CLUB.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. R. H. Hemming, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Edward Charles O'Brien, a Turf Accountant and Commission Agent, and applied for a summons against Mr. Charles Burder, of Messrs. Crawford and Company, solicitors, charging him with using criminal force, assault, insult, and defamation. Complainant in his information stated, that on Saturday, the 11th instant, he went to the Mahaluxmi Racecourse and applied for a ticket of admission, but the ticket-seller refused to sell him one and took him through the enclosure to the secretary of the Western India Turf Club, who said complainant was not to be allowed on the race-course, and that the secretary did not know why complainant was to be excluded, but he said he would enquire of the stewards. The accused came to the complainant and ordered him to leave, when complainant offered him the price of a ticket of admission, which he refused to accept. The accused afterwards asked Inspector Moore, who was on duty, to turn complainant out, but the Inspector said he had no authority to interfere with the complainant, as he (the complainant) was neither drunk, nor disorderly, nor otherwise objectionable, and that complainant had tendered his money for a ticket and had been admitted into the enclosure. The accused thereupon seized hold of the complainant, and with force and violence, in the presence of a number of people, ejected him from the race-course. The complainant further stated that he had through his solicitor asked the accused to make reparation to him, which he had refused to do, and correspondence then passed between the parties.

The magistrate, after perusing the information and the correspondence made the following order :—"On reading the petition and the papers presented by Mr. Hemming on behalf of his client, Mr. O'Brien, the court thinks that no offence has been committed, and it therefore refuses to take cognizance of the case. Mr. Burder acted in the capacity of a steward of the Western India Turf Club, and it seems that the stewards had resolved not to admit Mr. O'Brien within any of the enclosures. He was made aware of this order by Mr. Burder, and requested to leave, but he persisted in remaining where he was. This was calculated to give annoyance to the stewards, to whom the enclosure belonged, and Mr. O'Brien therefore became a trespasser, and he could be lawfully ejected under section 96 of the I. P. Code, it not appearing that more force was used on this occasion than was absolutely necessary." The application was accordingly refused.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT THE NOVELTY.

THIS evening, and again on Friday evening next, the 24th instant, the farce, entitled "The Fast Coach," and J. W. Robertson's extravagant two-act farce, entitled "Breach of Promise," are to be put on the boards, in aid of the Masonic Benevolent Associations, at the above theatre. We are glad to see that the castes are particularly good, and include Miss Howard Smith, Mrs. Cruickshank, and Mrs. Bice, Messrs. Wise, Reed, Mackeson, and Crawford, all of whom have appeared several times before in Bombay. From the dress rehearsal held on Friday the performances promise to be a great success, and we can assure the Bombay play-goers that they will have a thoroughly enjoyable evening, with the additional satisfaction that the proceeds are to be devoted to a charitable object. The box plan is on view at Messrs. Soundy and Company'r.

PRINCE BISMARK celebrated his eigty-first birthday on April 1.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the trial of the following case was commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury :—

ADMINISTRATION OF "DHATURA" POISON.

Kesholal Chotalal, "alias" Babajee Moria, a young Maratha, was charged with having, about a year ago administered a stupefying drug, namely, "dhatura," to Succoo, woman, and five others in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was also charged with having, on the 20th June last, administered a stupefying drug to Soondrabai, woman, in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was further charged with having, on the 25th August last, similarly administered "dhatura" to Baiji, woman, and with theft of her ornaments. In all three cases, the prisoner administered "dhatura," and having made the women unconscious, stole their ornaments. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad defended the prisoner.

Mr. Setalvad applied that the charges be enquired into separately, as the accused would be prejudiced by a joint trial.

His lordship said he did not apprehend that the slightest injustice would be done the prisoner by the three charges being tried together, and the law allowed it.

Mr. Young briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with three separate offences. If within the period of a year, an accused committed three separate, but similar offences, the law allowed a joint trial. The learned counsel said he would tell the jury the story in one whole, the details of which would be stated by the witnesses in pieces. About fourteen months ago, the prisoner, his wife, and child were living in a room in the house of one Succoo, woman, at Love Lane. One day he told Succoo that he had received a reward from his master, an optician carrying on business in the Fort, and that he would give a feast. About a fortnight later, he gave a feast consisting of "bhujjias," "halwa," and liquor. The guests were six, and a few of them had since left Bombay for their native country. The guests, soon after eating, become giddy and unconscious. The police were taken to the house, but the prisoner, his wife, and child were not there. They appeared to have disappeared from the room which they had been occupying in the house. The food was cooked by prisoner's wife in her room, and it was served to the guests in Succoo's room by the prisoner. The suffering persons were taken to the hospital, where it was discovered that they were suffering from "dhatura" poisoning. When Succoo recovered per consciousness, she found a silver bangle missing from her wrist. There were other bangles on her hands, which could not be removed. On going to her house, she missed other silver ornaments and cash from her box, the lock of which had been opened with a duplicate key. One witness would depose that, one day during a walk, before this offence was committed, he had seen prisoner plucking "dhatura" pods, as he said for medicinal purposes. Nothing was heard of the accused for about a year. At the end of that period, one of the guests in Succoo's house saw the prisoner going along a street near Camatipoora, and as he was trying to pass away, he went and seized him. The prisoner, however, gave him a push and escaped. Late the same night, a policeman took the man to a house in Camatipoora, where he identified the accused's wife and boy. The prisoner was afterwards arrested, and Succoo and the other guests at the feast were called and identified the prisoner. He made a statement, in consequence of which Succoo's missing ornaments were found in a Marwaree's shop. In the second case, the accused, who had assumed another name, made the acquaintance of a courtesan, named Soondrabai, her brother, and her son, at Karad, near Satara. They afterwards removed to Chiplun the accused went there, and induced Soondrabai and her brother to come down to Bombay. They came and put up at Bottleewalla's Dharmsalla at Falkland Road. The accused after a few days hired a room, where he brought food for them, and they became unconscious. Leaving them in the room, the accused locked the door from outside and escaped with Soondrabai's ornaments. A short time later, her shouts and cries attracted the attention of the landlord, who looked in through a chink in the door. He went and brought a policeman to the room. Soondrabai's brother was found lying still unconscious in the room, and both were removed to hospital, where it was discovered that they were suffering from "dhatura" poisoning. The prisoner had again disappeared. After his arrest subsequently, and in consequence of a statement he made, Soondrabai's ornaments were found with his mother and at a shop where prisoner had deposited them. In the third case, the scene again shifted to Bombay. The prisoner asked an acquaintance to show him a pretty woman. After some days, prisoner was taken to the house of Baiji, who lived at Par

stragglers and men tired of the daily task get behind or desert the caravan, and finding themselves in a hostile country and short of food, try to catch up to the caravan again at some distant point, and failing to do so meet their death by violent means speedily or by starvation slowly.

On the way down Mr. Pordage saw no lions, but hyænas and leopards were very much in evidence: game was fairly plentiful, but very shy.

Mr. Pordage was the first to cross the Masai harassed district after the lamentable massacre of the Snahili porters and the death of Mr. Dick. He was subjected to the ordeal of the peace-making ceremonies which chiefly consisted of the inspection of the entrails of a freshly-killed sheep. The verdict of the chiefs was fortunately favourable and Mr. Pordage breathed once more. He thinks the valour of the Masai much over-rated, and regards them as the only very nearly hopeless tribe. One feature in their favour is that of late several of the young men have settled down near Kikuyu and are engaged in cultivating the land: until now that has been purely the work of the used-up warriors.

As to Uganda itself, much has been done since the establishment of the British Administration. Roads have been repaired and opened out, regular courts for the trial of criminal cases have been established: the King has been induced to hold a native parliament once a week, wherein every subject is as fully discussed as at home, on the principle of there being wisdom in a multitude of counsellors: the factions on matters affecting religion are ended, a trained force of Soudanese, under Major Cunningham preserves order throughout the territory, and important tribal differences affecting the state of the whole country have been satisfactorily settled.

As regards the natives, they are much interested in the coming of the Railway, but have decided a priori that we are all wrong in our statements as to the possibility of reaching the coast in a few days, and the same opinion holds all along the proposed route, where however the coming of the railway is looked upon as the opening of a new order of things for the whole district between Uganda and the coast.

The labour in Uganda is mostly employed in plantation working, one may say there is no outside trade, the industries carried on in iron working and pottery make one feel doubtful as to the future of the natives when their material advancement is seriously taken in hand. Mr. Pordage saw none of the much talked of brass-work the composition of which resembles the brass of classic times. He is of firm opinion that there is very much innate skill in the natives only requiring developing, and their great imitative powers will stand them in good stead when once they are shown new things to copy and reproduce.

The site at Port Victoria on the Lake for the terminus of the Station is already cleared, from it one looks out over Berkeley Bay. A steam launch will be ready for use on the Lake in April. Mr. Pordage speaks with the utmost admiration of the views of the Lake obtainable, especially of where the waters of the Nile leave it from Napoleon Gulf. The railway will terminate, 140 miles by road from the Capital or 100 miles by sea. The present centre of administration is Port Alice where Mr. Berkeley resides.

Mr. Pordage considers the country impracticable for European immigrants until the railway is completed owing to the very great cost of transit and the difficulties connected therewith. The Uganda people are yet very loth to leave the country, they are both fond of it and shrink from being embroiled in warfare with hostile tribes. Snahili traders have found the way up there, but as yet no Indians. Food procurable on the spot is good and fairly cheap, the mutton is especially good and there is no stint of beef and milk. Fruit is confined mainly to bananas. On the way down there is an abundant supply of cattle only waiting to be tapped by the railway to be a profitable investment for supplying the coast, industries beyond those named are very backward, had the Mission training for all these years past included the teaching of trades to the natives in addition to satisfying a remarkable craving on their part to be able to read and write, Mr. Pordage need not have come to India to obtain artisans for the development of the country, and their earnings would have been figuratively speaking, in the pockets of the Uganda folk themselves.

THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, your correspondent, Mr. Joquim Frank Pereira, writes on the "treatment of leprosy," making before advocating his own palliative treatment the following admissions:—

(1) He has made "only" a brief enquiry into the subject of the cure of leprosy. (2) By universal consent there are absolutely no remedies. (3) To cure by drugs is not worthy of the name even of experiment.

With a self-asserted ignorance of leprosy and an avowed want of confidence in absolutely positive cure, he offers to the world a palliative remedy—one by no means unknown, but a failure. Your correspondent appears to be ignorant of the wonderful success of Kuhne and others in combating this loathsome scourge. It lies in expelling the foreign matter from the system, not by the unnatural and cruel process of exhausting the unfortunate sufferer's little vitality by "hard labour" under a scorching sun, but by the administration of baths which cleanse and stimulate the vital organs to healthy action, and not only check the disease, but cause its retrogression until the system is thoroughly cleansed and purified, and the patient cured. To effect this not only must drugs be discontinued, but a non-irritant fugivorous diet must be observed. I have at present a case under treatment of a little girl of eleven years of age, in whom sensation in all affected parts was restored after only three days' treatment, and the general improvement continues. The case has now been nine days in hand. In a case of this nature "hard labour" in the hot sun could not result in anything but complete cessation of sensation—death. If Mr. Pereira or any other person interested in the relief of the most unfortunate of suffering humanity will do me the honour of calling on me, I shall be glad to explain my method of treatment or to give practical proof by treating any cases introduced. Louis Kuhne has successfully treated cases of leprosy, and his method was tried last year in St. John's Leper Asylum, Mandalay, with such satisfactory results that the superintendent has proceeded to Germany to study under this famous specialist. I should, I beg to add, be glad to treat any case that may be offered me in the Leper Asylum at Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

R. GUELPH NORMAN.

The Sanatarium, Church Gate House, April 21.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRAWFORD PLATE AT NEWMARKET.

THE Crawford Plate (handicap) of 15 sovs. each, 10ft., or 5 only (both forfeits to the fund) if declared by Tuesday, April 7, with 300 sovs. added; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; winners after April 2, 5lbs., of a handicap 7lbs., of any two races or one of 50 sovs. 10lbs. extra. Bretby Stakes Course six furlongs. (30 subs.)

Mr. R. A. Oswald's ch h MENA, by Enterprise—Saltire 6 years ..... J. Watts 1
G. S. Bewen's br c VILLAGER, by Victor Chief—Smock Frock, 3 years ..... Kempton Cannon 2
Baron de Hirsch's b f SAUTERELLE, by Hampton—Polka, 3 years ..... H. Gould 3
(Winner trained by W. A. Jarvis, Newmarket.)
Betting: 10 to 1 against Mena.
Won by three-quarters of a length; eleven ran.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The craven stakes of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. The sweepstakes, except the winner's stakes, to go to the second; the forfeits to go to the fund; for three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs.; fillies 8st. 7lbs.; winners' (handicaps excepted) of 500 sovs. 5lbs., twice or of 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5lbs. An M. 58 subs. Closed September 18, 1891.

Lord Ilchester's br c Lord Hervey, by Sheen—Molly Lepel
W Bradford 1
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b c Guilstan, by Brag—Guinevra,
T Loates 2
Mr Theobald's b c Phœbus Apollo, by St. Simon—Polymnia,
J Fagan 3
(Winner trained by J. Dawson, Junior, Newmarket.)
Betting: 100 to 12 against Lord Hervey.
Won by a head; ten ran.

Lord Hervey, the winner of the Craven Stakes has been objected to—"Asian."

PROFESSOR SULLY, writing on "The Humourous Aspect of Childhood," the *National Review* gives an example of an early attempt at childish apology in difficult circumstances, where the effect of the sweet naivete is heightened by the oddity of the language. A little girl of five or so, coming downstairs one morning at an unusually early hour, apologises for her presence by saying, "I didn't hear you call me, so I came down on my own opinion." Hardly less droll is the attempt at consolation of a boy of three and a-half years. Being reproached by his nurse for putting a big piece in his mouth, he observed with what looks an admirable forgetfulness of any risk to himself and consideration for his over-anxious guardian, "Never mind, Nana, it is dettin ittoo" (getting little). It is entertaining to watch the effort of the young brain to put some meaning into a wholly strange word. The *modus operandi* here is to make what we should call a pun, assimilating the sound, or at least a part of it, to some familiar word-sound. A little boy between three and four had apparently thought about the sound "Amen" at the end of prayers, and had decided that it had to do with men. So having occasion to put a family of white China rabbits through their payers, he made them end up by saying instead of "A-men," "A-rabbits."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice without the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India in the Public Works Department has been published, giving in detail the terms for branch railways. The general outline of these was given in our columns some time ago. It is notified that the concessions are to be usually confined to lines not exceeding one hundred miles in length, and are not applicable to the larger or more important railways or to mountain branches, for which separate negotiations are in all cases necessary.

THE French Commissioner, who is to take over Mongsin, has not yet arrived there from Luang Prabang, but he is expected to appear very shortly. The British garrison will then recross the Mekong and march to Kengtung.

A SMALL Committee assembles at once at Simla to decide on the merits of the armracks sent in for competition some months ago.

GENERAL SANFORD has proceeded to Kashmir on privilege leave, Colonel Rennick from Delhi taking over the command of the Meerut District.

MR. ISMAY has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. J. F. Stevens on leave.

THERE is not likely to be much legislative work undertaken during the current Simla session, the usual practice of preparing Bills to be dealt with in Calcutta being followed. The Legislative Council is scarcely likely to meet for many weeks to come.

SUCH black powder ammunition as still remains with British infantry regiments in India will all be expended during the current year, and cordite thereafter will only be used. The number of rounds left is comparatively small.

MR. J. D. LA TOUCHE, Chief Secretary to Government, has made over charge of his office to Mr. Evans, and has started home on furlough. Mr. T. Stoker, Secretary to Government, was also a passenger to England by yesterday's mail steamer.

IT appears that taking all the principal crops together, including that is to say tobacco, sugar-cane, opium and ganja, the spring harvest in Bengal this year will be less than that of last by an area of 463,000 acres or about 1¼ per cent. The general quality of the harvest is put at 11¼ annas against 13¼ annas, which was the figure last year. As in the other Provinces the autumnal drought was the cause of less land being sown, and the absence of rain since accounts for the inferiority of the crops.

THE season reports for the past week show no marked change in prospects. Prices are generally stationary, but with a tendency to rise in some districts. In the Punjab the spring crop is reported average in irrigated tracts: but below the average elsewhere. In Bengal the crops on the ground are suffering and ploughing and early sowings are retarded owing to want of rain. In Rajputana agricultural operations are generally satisfactory except in Merwara and Jaisulmere, where the crops and prospects are poor. In Central India the probable outturn will be below the average in three agencies, but fairly good in others.

IT is understood that the Madras Municipal authorities have since the Branch Elphinstone Hotel disaster, condemned some fifteen or sixteen private houses in Madras as unsafe, and have issued notices to the occupants in accordance with the Act calling upon them to execute the necessary repairs within a stipulated time. It is an ill-wind that brings nobody any good. The disaster at the hotel aforementioned has in this way resulted in some good to the public, while to builders and surveyors it has brought a deal of work at a slack time of year. And it is not only the main buildings but the outhouses that require looking into. Within the last few weeks two instances of outhouses collapsing have occurred, one in the premises of a dignitary of the church and another in the Survey Office in Mount Road.

MR. W. A. BANKIER, of Jardine, Skinner and Company, has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as Port Commissioner, *vice* Mr. W. J. McCaw, whose term of service has expired.

MR. R. A. WAY has been appointed Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

A BOAT with 12 passengers capsized on Friday in the river Hughli at Calcutta. The crew were saved, but eight passengers are missing.

PROCEEDINGS pending against the authorities of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, in connection with a claim to the playground by the heirs of the late Captain Mackenzie are likely to be amicably settled.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Segowli-Roxaul Railway.

PRINCE SIR JEHAN KADR, a member of the late King of Oudh's family, died of heat-apoplexy on Thursday. He was a well-known figure in Calcutta for many years and was a member of the Viceregal Council and took a prominent part in all social functions.

THE Punjab Government is carefully watching the districts which have suffered most from the recent drought, and is having their condition specially reported upon. Shahpur, Lahore, Hissar and Gurgaon are probably the worst. In the first two as also at Ferozpore, Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Gujranwala grain stocks are reported as insufficient, and in all districts except Delhi, Jullundur and Rawalpindi fodder is scarce. Harvesting is in progress in the Central and Southern districts, and the crops are reported poor on unirrigated, and average on irrigated tracts.

THE Buddhists of Gaya have a grievance against the Government of Bengal which on the face of things looks a good deal more substantial than many that come into notoriety. Its nature is self-explained in the following letter, which they have received from the Collector:—

Gaya, April 9.

H. Dharmapala, Esq.,

SIR,—Under instructions of the Commissioner of the Patna Division I have the honour to request you will remove the Japanese Image of Buddha, now in the Burmese Rest House at Bodh Gaya, from that place and from the precincts of the Bodh Gaya Temple.

2. If you do not comply with this request within one month from this date, the Government will take possession of the image and will deposit it in the Indian Museum in Calcutta, where it will remain until it is reclaimed on such conditions as the Government may think fit to impose.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. SAVAGE,
District Magistrate, Gaya.

The reader will not need to be reminded that Gaya is the headquarters of the Buddhist faith in India, and that this Bodh Gaya temple is their most sacred sanctuary. The image referred to in the letter is a rare specimen of Japanese artistic carving which was brought over to India for the special purpose of being deposited in this shrine. Why the Bengal Government should have decided to lay hands on it is at present a mystery, as far as we are concerned, observes the Allahabad paper. There has long been litigation going on between the Gaya Buddhists and the Gaya Hindus; but whether and how it involves this very strong proceeding we cannot say, for the complaints of the correspondents who write to us on the subject are more fervid than coherent. One must assume that the Government of Bengal would not act in such a matter without the strongest reasons; but at the same time the forcible removal of the image would be looked upon by Buddhists as a deep desecration. Is there any absolute necessity for this apparently harsh and peremptory order?

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, on March 27, applied for and received his discharge in the Bankruptcy Court, subject to judgment being entered up to £50.

THE interesting announcement is made in the *Times* that Mr. Hanley Austin, who has just come into possession, by inheritance, of what remains of the once famous Benedictine abbey at Glastonbury, intends to take immediate steps to arrest its further decay. Mr. Austin has called in Mr. Edmund Buckle, the Bath and Wells diocesan architect, to see what can be done to preserve the ruins from further dilapidation.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

IN spite of the wretched weather which prevailed on Saturday (March 28), those whose good fortune it was to follow the University Boatrace in one or other of the steamboats forgot the miserable surrounding in their admiration at one of the finest contests ever rowed over the Metropolitan course. The steamboats left the Temple Pier in quick succession, and by a quarter after eleven all were on their way up river. During the journey to Putney so violent was the westerly wind that fears were entertained lest the race would perforce have to be postponed and be rowed on the ebb. In all the more exposed reaches the river was exceedingly rough, and it was known that bad water would be encountered in Putney Reach and above Barnes Bridge. The threatening state of the weather did not, however, suffice to keep away those bent on seeing the popular annual race; there was the same vast crowd on the Embankment by the boat-houses, if there were rather fewer spectators than are usually to be seen on the towpath at Chiswick, Hammersmith Bridge, however, held its complement, and on the upper portion of the course—that is to say, from the Lonsdale-road to the flush—the crowd was as great as ever, while on the Middlesex shore the Malls and the stands were thronged. About noon things were made very uncomfortable for those who had to wait on the banks by a heavy shower of rain, which lasted some time, and only ceased to begin again after the crews started. The rain, however, unpleasant though it was, had the effect of causing the wind to lull somewhat, and while the race was in progress it blew with less vehemence than it had done previously. Still, for a racing-boat, there was more than enough of wind.

The Cambridge crew were, perhaps, rather the steadier at starting, and, catching the water at once, rowed 19 strokes in half a minute, and 37 in the full minute. Mr. Gold, the Oxford stroke, contenting himself with 35 to the minute, having rowed 18 strokes in the first half. For the first few strokes there was nothing to choose between the boats, but then the Light Blues gradually forged ahead, and at the London Rowing Club Boathouse held a lead of about a couple of feet, both crews exerting themselves to the utmost. Both, too, rowed quite up to their best form, but the oars in the Cambridge boat were rather more even than those in the other craft. By the time that the crews were abreast of the Thames Rowing Club Boathouse the Cambridge men, with a slightly diminished stroke, were about seven feet in front. The time to Craven Steps was 2min. 15sec., and their Mr. Gold was setting his men a stroke of 34 to the minute, which took them well against the head wind and through the rough water. Mr. Fernie was rowing 33 strokes to the minute, but was scarcely holding his own. Both boats had come somewhat abruptly over towards the Surrey shore, the Oxford crew being, perhaps, the quicker; but be that as it may, the Dark Blues had after passing Craven Steps, gained gradually on their adversaries, and at the mile mark (4min. 8sec.) led by about the length of there head canvas. The light Blues, however, rowing in good form, and having the advantage of some slight shelter from the Surrey bank, once more crept up, and the spectators were treated to a grand race, as, inch by inch, the Cambridge men reduced their opponents' lead, until at the Crab Tree both boats were level. Just before reaching this point, rain began to fall, and speedily changed to a hailstorm, which was heavy while it lasted, though during its continuance it must have rendered the work of the coxswains doubly difficult, for the storm beat in their faces. To their credit, however, be it said, the boats were kept on their proper course. The water was here very rough and the wind strong, so the Oxford stroke dropped to 31, the Cambridge crew being timed at 32, while, just above Harrod's Stores Mr. Gold was rowing no more than 30 to the minute. Both coxswains had to come out a little before getting to Hammersmith Bridge, which was reached in 7min. 45sec. from the start, and here both strokes were rowing at the rate of 32 to the minute, the Cambridge men cheering vigorously as it was seen that the Light Blues were about three-quarters of a length in front as the boats passed under the Bridge. They had derived substantial advantage from the station, and after the boats were straightened the bend further served them, as all Bufferdom knows, to their length to the good. Before reaching Hammersmith Bridge, however, the rowing in the Oxford boat became somewhat indifferent. The time was not of the best, and some, at least of the men were obviously short. Any attempt to quicken would probably only have led to a worse state of things, so it was good judgment on the part of Mr. Gold slightly to reduce the rate of his stroke. This brought the men together again; they lengthened out their swing, and they came to hand.

Still served by the station, the Light Blues continued to add to their lead. Off the Doves both strokes were rowing 32 to the minute; there were a few feet of daylight between the boats, and the gap gradually grew wider, until, at the timber stacks, the Cambridge crew were a quarter of a length clear, and, still going ahead, were half a length clear before reaching the tower end of Chiswick Eyot. During the last few minutes, as the Light Blues kept adding to their lead, the supporters of Oxford could not conceal from themselves the fact that the race appeared more than likely to fall to the Cantabs. Mr. Gold and his companions were, indeed, rowing with great dash and vigour, yet were falling astern, while from the Cambridge steamer went up great shouts of encouragement. By the foot of Chiswick Eyot we were reached, the Oxford men were rowing a little short—as, in fact, they had been doing for a hundred yards or so; but, reaching well out at the lower end of the Eyot, and quickening to a bare 33 when half-way along it, they first held their own, and then raised the hopes of their friends by making up a little of their lost ground. This they did so effectually as to be abreast of Ferry, within the time of 12min. 30sec.—very fast, considering the state of the wind and water—there was but little daylight between the two boats. Continuing to gain, the Dark Blues had reduced the lead of their opponents to almost exactly a length at Thorneycrofts' Works, just above Chiswick Church. Up to this point in the course, the station had been all in favour of the Cambridge crew; but thenceforth the Oxford berth was the better one, and they enjoyed valuable assistance just when they most needed it. As the two boats crossed over from the Surrey to the Middlesex side, it was difficult to tell exactly the extent to which the position had changed, but by the time the crossing was completed it was obvious that the Dark Blues had been successful in still further diminishing the lead of their opponent. At Little Profit the Oxonians were rowing 34 strokes to the minute, the Cambridge men 33, the latter having at that stage no more than about three-quarters of a length the better of it. It was, indeed, an exciting race. The Dark Blues were now rowing in capital style, and, seen from astern, they appeared to have a full measure of that body-swing which has on more than one occasion stood them in good stead. When abreast of St. Ann's both boats had to come towards the centre of the river to fit their proper course for Barnes Bridge, and off the Bull's Head the three-quarters of a length by which the Cambridge crew had led at the Lonsdale-road had been reduced by perhaps three or four feet. Then, in the smoother water which had been found for some little distance, the Dark Blues went up still further, until, as the boats swept under the Bridge, reached by the leaders in 16 min. 34s c., the oxford men were only about a foot or two more than half a length behind. This was a state of things which caused much cheering on the part of the onlookers, the Oxford supporters shouting almost in triumph, and the friends of Cambridge, who had for some time seen that their opponents were getting closer than was pleasant, urging the Light Blues to still further exertions, if that were possible.

Above Barnes Bridge Mr. Fernie was still rowing 33, a stroke a minute slower than Mr. Gold, but on coming into the wind and very rough water, which soon had to be encountered, both strokes slowed down. Both crews were doing all they knew, and the excitement, both on shore and afloat, was intense as the two boats went on, the Cantabs with a lead of about half a length. They were out in the centre of the river, and therefore in the strength of the tide; but as the wind met the flood the water was exceedingly rough—far rougher, indeed, than that in which the Oxford men found themselves, though even for them, as they neared Mortlake Brewery, the water was so bad that Mr. Gold dropped to about 30 strokes a minute. At the end of a long and tiring race the Cambridge men were scarcely in a state to battle successfully with the rough water. The spray flew up in showers, and they evidently felt the inconvenience. This gave Mr. Gold his chance, and, quickening up, amid the most tremendous cheering, he drew up level with the Cambridge boat at the upper end of the Mortlake Brewery. Just about that point the Cantabs found themselves in a few yards of particularly bad water, where they could not help splashing and going rather to pieces. Mr. Gold was then rowing 34 to the minute against the 33 of Mr. Fernie, and, going ahead in the last hundred yards or so, the Oxonians scored their seventh consecutive victory by two-fifths of a length—that is to say, by about twenty five feet—according to Mr. F. Fenner, who was Judge. Thus ended one of the grandest races ever seen between University crews, both winners and losers being entitled to the utmost praise.

The following are the names and weights of the two crews:—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
J. J. de Knoop (New) (bow)	11	1½
2. C. E. Philps (New)	12	5½
3. E. C. Sherwood (Magdalen)	12	12
4. C. D. Burnell (Magdalen)	13	10
5. E. R. Balfour (University)	13	6
6. R. Carr (Magdalen)	12	9½
7. W. E. Crum (New)	12	3
H. G. Gold (Magdalen) (stroke)	11	5½
H. Pechell (Brasenose) (cox)	7	13½
CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
T. B. Hope (Trinity Hall (bow)	11	1
2. H. A. Game (First Trinity)	12	4
3. D. Pennington (Caius)	12	7
4. R. Y. Bonsey (Lady Margaret)	12	10
5. W. A. Bieber (Trinity Hall)	12	12
6. T. J. G. Duncanson (Emmanuel)	13	12
7. A. S. Bell (Trinity Hall)	11	13
W. J. Fernie (Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11	13
T. R. Pagot-Tomlinson (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	4½

On Saturday evening the crews dined together at the Cafe Royal, under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Tinne, an old Oxford oarsman of the "sixties."

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

IN the House of Commons on March 27, on the Vote of 10,350,0191., to be granted to Her Majesty on account of defraying the charges of the Civil Service and the Revenue charges for the year ending the 31st of March, 1897.

Mr. J. A. Pease moved the reduction of the Vote by 200l., on the ground that a satisfactory policy was not pursued towards the slaves in British East African territory. He was sorry to say that, on the authority of Sir John Kirk, the number of slaves in the two islands had almost trebled during the last twelve years, owing to the absence of a continuity in the anti-slavery policy of British Governments. He wished to know what steps the Government were taking to fulfil their pledge of liberating the slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba; whether it was intended on the mainland to issue a proclamation as to the agreement entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Chiefs of Vitu and the Sultan of Zanzibar for the abolition of slavery on the 24th May, 1896, in the Province of Vitu; and if the papers and correspondence bearing on the question would be placed upon the table of the House. Mr. Curzon, in reply, said that at no time had the status of slavery been recognised by Her Majesty's Government in the interior of Africa. Papers would be presented at a very early date carrying the history of events up to the present time. As to Zanzibar and Pemba, it was, no doubt, the case that in August last the Leader of the House repeated the assurances which had been given by the late Government, that as early a date as possible the legal status of slavery should be abolished, and during the Recess the Foreign Office had largely occupied in considering the action to be taken. Hon. members might have seen, however, that towards the latter part of last year an insurrectionary movement broke out upon the mainland north of Zanzibar, which movement, at the opening of the present year, attained somewhat grave and serious dimensions, one or two important Chiefs being drawn into it. The troops on the spot were

NOT CAPABLE

of satisfactorily dealing with the rebellion, and the Government had to send to India for a Sikh regiment. As to the causes of the movement, the British Government, with its organised force and far-reaching administration, was, of course, a more formidable body than the Company which preceded it in British East Africa, and some of the Chiefs near the coast seemed to have thought that their independence would be compromised under the new regime. Again, in Mohammedans there were always slumbering certain sparks of religious feeling and fanaticism, and it was very easy to fan them into a flame. The anticipation of the legislation foreshadowed in the House of Commons had also not been without a very serious effect on the minds of some of the Chiefs and tribes on the mainland. Fortunately the bulk of the principal Arabs had remained loyal to the British Administration, and matters had now reached a stage at which it was hoped that the movement might be shortly put down. These events, however, had caused a temporary suspension in the carrying out of the plans of the Government. It would be admitted that the first essential for the carrying out of the action contemplated—action which was directed against the immemorial feelings and wishes and prejudices of the people in that part of Africa—was a state of tranquillity among the population. Such tranquillity was particularly essential in East Africa at this moment, on the one hand for the consolidation of the Protectorate, and on the other for the starting of the works on the Uganda Railway. At such a moment as this we could not afford to alienate the principal Arab chieftains and tribes from our side. Any too sudden step would have shaken confidence in the British Administration, and sent vast masses of the population over to the rebel side. If the Government had acted with indiscriminate haste a small rebellion might swollen into a serious religious war. The view he was putting forward was that which was held by every British officer, so far as the Government knew, in East Africa and elsewhere. It was also the view taken by the missionaries and by the East African Protectorate Council at Zanzibar. Owing to the movements of which he had spoken, Mr. Hardinge had been for the past two months almost continuously at Zanzibar. A proposed coming home to this country to enjoy a very well-earned holiday of about two months from now.

The Government would take advantage of his presence here to consult him as to the final arrangements that may be adopted, and the measures determined on would be put into execuion when he returned. The course which the Government had pursued had been dictated by political and other exigencies which they could not have foreseen, and no other course was open to them. No Government, however strong, had any right to trifle with the feelings and

SENTIMENTS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.

The object in taking over the Protectorate was to win the confidence of the natives, allay their suspicions, familiarise them with our intentions, and in no degre rashly to irritate them. The Government had no desire, in redressing an admitted wrong, to create a serious revolution. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member who moved the reduction of the Vote spoke with great frankness about the difficulties which he well knew stood in the way of carrying out the Resolution. During the past six monts it had been his (the Under Secretary's) duty to study very carefully the ins and outs of this question. It was not, as some members appeared to assume a question of great simplicity or facility; on the contrary, the more it was examined, the more complicated and difficult it proved to be (hear, hear), and any rash handing of it might lead to consequences hon. members would be the last to desire. (Hear, hear.) The Committee must remember that in carrying out these measures they had against them the whole weight of the traditions and religious feelings—the prejudices, it they liked so to call them—of the natives. They had to deal with the Government and Courts of a Mohammedan country, organised on a different basis of law from our own. They had the absolute consensus of every English authority, including the missionaries, that any sudden measures might be attended with danger and when the step was taken, as he hoped that shortly it would be, it would be attended with precautions which would prevent the occurrence of immediate social and economical disorganisation. (Hear, hear.) There were various points which had to be taken into consideration, such as the effect of an incursion of the slave population from the plantations to the towns, the ruin that might be brought upon the planters, and the foreclosing by usurers of their mortgages on the estates. (Hear, hear.) All these points could not be discussed at the end of a telegraph wire, nor could they be effectually discussed at a distance, since a letter or despatch could not pass between the two countries within six weeks. He did not think the slight postponement of the policy of the Government would in reality be disappointing to hon. members, because he was certain they did not want proposals wrecked by any sudden action or step which might set back this movement for years. The Government did not depart from the assurances they had given; on the contrary, they renewed and repeated them. They had been prevented from carrying them out by circumstances which they could not foresee. Mr. Hardinge would be in England in June, and they proposed to discuss which him a number of

QUESTIONS AWAITING SETTLEMENT;

and they hoped then to arrive at a decision upon the actual measures by which to put a new system into operation, and which Mr. Hardinge would carry out when he returned to Zanzibar in the Autumn of the year. (Cheers.)

Sir E. Grey said—The difficulties which the right hon. gentleman had referred to were of two kinds—the difficulties which would always be inseparable from dealing with this question, and the difficulties of a temporary character, arising from the conflict which had been going on in East Africa. He wanted to deal with the difficulties which must be faced, and always would have to be faced, because of the economic conditions of the island, whenever this question was dealt with. The right hon. gentleman had referred to those difficulties with a fearless decision which he had always at command, but what they wanted to hear was not the state of those difficulties, but how they were to be met. (Cheers.) In March of last year those difficulties were known to exist, but the Government of that day promised that they should be overcome, and were going to find a way of overcoming them. So far as definite information had been given to the House, they were no further forward than they were a year ago. He would remind the right hon. gentleman that when he (Sir E. Grey) made a statement on this subject, he received no quarter from the then Opposition. One member said that his statement was enough to make Wilberforce turn in his grave. His hon. friend the member for Tyneside, being satisfied with his statements on behalf of the Government, asked leave to withdraw his Motion, but was positively refused because of the insistence of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Curzon) that a vote must be taken.

WHAT WAS THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT

of that day? They stated that they had, not two or three days before, but some months previously, telegraphed to Mr. Hardinge to send a Despatch to the Government as to bringing the state of slavery to an end. The late Government had not received the Despatch at the time of the debate, and they asked for delay so that they might not be called upon to state the actual steps to be taken before receiving Mr. Hardinge's reports. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Curzon) would not admit that plea, and appealed for a vote, not a Party vote, on the issue whether or not in the opinion of the Committee, slavery ought to go on in these islands. The present Government had received the report, which had been in their possession ever since they had been in office. And now they came down to the House, and he supposed they would put forward the plea that his hon. friend should withdraw his Motion. That must be disappointing to the Committee, though the right hon. gentleman in his speech seemed unconscious of that disappointment, which was inevitable from the conclusion of his speech. (Hear, hear.) Because there was trouble in that part of Africa, the right hon. gentleman now said that the difficulties which had arisen necessarily prevented his announcing to the House the steps to be taken. Still, the right hon. gentleman might have gone so far as to say that the Government meant to abolish the legal status of slavery, and that the extra force there now would not be withdrawn until that object had been accomplished. There was another question he would like to raise, and that was with regard to our Treaty rights in Madagascar. Those Treaty rights had been exercised in a way not to annoy the French in Madagascar, and we had actually stretched a point to avoid giving them annoyance. In this way we had given up the right to exercise our Treaty right to search for slaves in the territorial waters of Madagascar. What they wanted to know was what were our present rights by Treaty in Madagascar, because there was at this moment the gravest apprehension as to the danger that these rights were exposed to. It would be a serious thing if we lost our rights in Madagascar, and it depended at the present moment on the interpretation of the Declaration of 1890, and whether it should be maintained. The right hon. gentleman might say that it was premature to make a complete statement till they received information as to the views of the French Government, but they at least might know what were the views of the British Government as to their own Treaty rights.

Sir C. Dilke also pressed for some information with reference to

THE POSITION AT ZANZIBAR.

He strongly criticised Mr. Curzon's speech, and pressed for the prompt abolition of slavery in Zanzibar. When a rising, similar to this in Zanzibar, took place in the Malay Peninsula, the Colonial Office, contrary to its traditions, attempted to continue the system of slavery there on the plea of danger that they feared might arise; but the House of Commons insisted on slavery being put down at once; the legal status of slavery was accordingly abolished throughout the Peninsula, and none of the evils predicted occurred. That was an exact precedent for the present case of Zanzibar. (Hear, hear.) These Protectorates, which were real Colonies, ought to be transferred from the control of the Foreign to that of the Colonial, Office; and until that transfer of authority was effected there would be no satisfactory settlement of the difficulty which had arisen. Before the present debate closed perhaps the Committee would be definitely informed what the promised new legislation in the Autumn was to be. If the Government really meant to adhere to the pledge of their predecessors to abolish the legal status of slavery without conditions, they had better say so. But as the matter now stood, they were receding instead of making progress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. Smith said he understood the Under Secretary to have stated not only that slavery ought to and must be abolished, but that the legal status of slavery must be abolished (Mr. Curzon signified assent). To a great extent our efforts at sea in the suppression of the slave trade had failed, to a great extent, through the jealousy of the French. He believed that the serious part of the difficulty would vanish with abolition of the legal status, and that the labour question would thereby soon be settled. It was full time that this grave blot should be removed, and he sincerely hoped that, before many months had elapsed, that would be accomplished. (Here, here).

Mr. Bayley said the Governments of both Parties had for ten or fifteen years been discussing whether or not freedom should be given to 14,000 slaves. That was the full extent of the question, yet

NOTHING HAD BEEN DONE.

We had the force, backed by determined feeling in this country, which could soon abolish the legal status of slavery in these Islands. They should be only too glad to support the Government if they would only fix some date this year by which this system of slavery would be brought to an end.

Commander Bethell quite agreed that this question had been far too frequently before the House. The late Government, however, had intended during three years to solve the difficulties surrounding it, but had left office without accomplishing that object.

Mr. Curzon said the hon. Baronet opposite (Sir E. Grey) had asked why he had not made the announcement before that the legal status of slavery was to be abolished in the Zanzibar Protectorate. His reason, as he had already explained, was that the state to affairs on the mainland was such that, acting with the full responsibility of the Government, he did not feel justified in making that announcement at a time when it might have had serious consequences. They preferred to pacify the Arab tribes first, and then proceed to the redemption of their promises. As to the desirability of placing these Protectorates under the Colonial office, he quite agreed with the right hon. Baronet the member for the Forest of Dean that the Foreign office was over weighted; but it must be borne in mind that in connection with these territories there were questions of Treaty obligations to foreign Powers which must be referred to the Foreign Office. To place them, therefore, under the Colonial Office would be a great waste of time, and, in fact, compel them to do the work twice over. The question of Madagascar was one of extreme importance. The views of Her Majesty's Government must be determined by the conduct of the French Government. At present they knew no more of the intentions of the French Government than what they had seen in the papers, and until they had received official notification of what those intentions really were they could take no further step, but the Committee might rely upon it that as soon as they had received that communication they would take measures to safeguard British interests. (Hear, hear.)

Sir E. Grey said that the pledge of the late Government with regard to slavery in Zanzibar, which was given in March last year, was that the thing had got to come to an end; but they did not announce the precise steps until after they had received Mr. Harding's Report, which was then on its way, and was received shortly after they left office. The present Government had been in possession of that Report for nine months, and yet the Under Secretary had now repeated the same general pledge of the late Government, and had not announced any precise steps to be taken. Under these circumstances, the speech of the right hon. gentleman was disappointing to the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Balfour appealed to the Committee to close the present discussion in order that opportunity might be given for a debate on Siam. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dalziel said the mover of the Amendment might be congratulated on having induced the Under Secretary to take a slight step forward in regard to slavery in Zanzibar.

Mr. Schwann hoped the Government would resist any attempt at encroachment upon the rights guaranteed, in the Declaration of 1890, to this country with reference to Madagascar.

The Amendment was withdrawn.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERV

SCIENCE AND ART.

It is frequently stated that burial is an act fraught with danger to the living, and especially is this thought to be the case when the bodies are those of persons who have died of infectious diseases, a common belief being that disease microbes may be carried from graves downwards into wells, and thus affect living persons. There are, however, no grounds for this view, as observations have proved conclusively that soil is an excellent filter for microbes, and that water which has passed through a stratum full of disease germs is quite free from taint if it afterwards passes through a few feet of garden soil. Dr. Losener has lately conducted a number of experiments, the results of which go to support the view that earth burial is quite safe. He has buried carcasses infected with the microbes of various diseases, and has determined how long these germs lived under such circumstances. The microbes of typhoid fever lived ninety days, while those of cholera survived only twenty-eight days. Similar results were obtained with other disease germs, and in every case the earth close beneath the bottom of the hole containing the infected carcass was found to be free from microbes. The gist of the whole matter is, therefore, that disease germs do not survive ordinary interment for very long periods, and that they are not carried to our water wells and springs if the burial is properly conducted.

The coal deposits in the Faroe Islands, or at least in the Sudero, have been conceded to a French company, the Faroe Mining Company, which is domiciled in Paris. The company has bought the necessary land at Trangisvaag and Trodebo, and the installation of the necessary plant will be commenced this spring. Work will be started at Trangisvaag, where there are good deposits, and where there is a first-rate natural harbour with capital anchorage. The coals will be conveyed to the harbour by means of a rope railway. It is under contemplation to build a pier in deep water, so that also vessels of great depth can get alongside. The breaking of coal in the Faroe Islands commenced as early as the beginning of last century, since when about a dozen more or less abortive attempts have been made at rational working, and in places the natives have all along obtained their supply of coals from the local mines. The exact extent of the deposits has not been ascertained, but borings have shown an aggregate thickness of some 50 feet in ten seams. The analyses of the coals have given very satisfactory results.

Messrs Elster and Geitel in a communication sent simultaneously to the "Philosophical Magazine" and to "Wiedemann's Annalen," describe experiments which show that the long recognised action of ultra-violet light in discharging the cathode varies according to the polarisation of the beam and the angle of incidence upon the cathode. The cathode used was the bright surface of the fluid alloy of potassium and sodium; this being contained in an exhausted tube, and the discharging action as measured by the photo-electric current was greatest when the beam impinged on the metallic surface obliquely rather than normally, and when the plane of polarisation of the beam was at right angles to the plane of incidence.

A Portable Propeller for Boats consists of a tube hinged at the stern of the boat like an oar for sculling, and containing a flexible shaft which transmits motion from a small electric motor to the screw. The tube is partially filled with oil as a lubricator, and the motor is worked from a battery in the boat. The motor, tube and propeller, with the rudder attached weigh only 35 lbs. for a boat 10 feet, to 18 feet in length, and the battery weighs from 101 to 275 lbs, according to the speed required, which varies from three to five miles an hour. Obviously this device will be very useful to invalids as well as sportsmen, and it is by no means expensive.

One of the most curious uses to which insects are put was related at a recent meeting of the Linnæan Society of London. It was stated that the Greek barber-surgeons of the Levant employed a large species of ant for the purpose of holding together the edges of an incised wound. The ant held with a pair of forceps, opens its mandibles wide, and is brought near to the cut being treated, so that it can seize the two edges, which are held together for the purpose. As soon as the unfortunate ant has obtained a firm grip of the cut, its head is severed from its body. Mr Isaigonis, of Smyrna, who described the operation to the Linnæan Society, said that he had seen natives with six or seven ants' heads holding together wounds in the course of healing. A similar observation was made some years ago in Brazil, which fact is interesting from an ethnological point of view, as showing the independent existence of the same custom in countries so far apart as Brazil and Asia Minor.

Even Rontgen's rays will pale before the discovery that M. Nicola Teszla, the famous electrician, claims to have made. After experimenting for several years, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," M. Teszla has come to the conclusion that it will soon be possible to dispense with telegraph wires, and to transmit messages to any place on earth or even the nearer planets, by the scientific utilisation of electric waves. Theosophists will doubtless claim that the Mahatmas anticipated his supposed discovery. M. Teszla hopes ere long to demonstrate the practicability of his plan.

The French critic who a few years ago "smelt the powder" at the new English Art Club would now find himself in a very different atmosphere. No man can continue in a perpetual state of revolt; even Theophile Gautier grew weary of his red waistcoat. No wonder, then, that the group of artists, who yesterday were flaunting their rebellion against Academic traditions and restrictions in the face of the public, have to-day settled down to the steady application of their own principles. Indeed, in the autumn we pointed out that already the need of reform was felt within a club which, in the beginning, had started out to reform, by its example, the art of England. The invitation to chance outsiders to exhibit served then as a stimulus to members, and if this spring the invitation has been withdrawn, its healty effect is not yet exhausted. The show that opens to-morrow is distinctly amusing.

True, it is again amusing in intention rather than in actual accomplishment. "Comprendre c'est pardonner," says Balzac; but, in this case, to understand is to enjoy. You see what many of the artists have been driving at, even if their work is as obviously not quite what they meant it to be. You see, for instance, that Mr. Holloway had been struck with the beauty of "St. Mark's, Illuminated," evidently in the evening, the wonderful facade flaming against the deep blue of the sky; and though the hard, staring pink which it wears in the canvas may offended, you would rather have it than the regulation water-colour effect, sold for ten francs at almost any shop under the arcades. And so with Mr. Walter Sickert. It is entertaining to see Venice under the aspects which it presents most persistently to his eyes, though we cannot but think he has missed all the real charm and loveliness of the place by his determination to find it grey and sad and drab as a northern town. But the South does not disclose its secrets at once to the new-comer; clearly Italy has bewildered Mr. Bernhard Sicket also, while Mr. Macgregor, beyond the Pyrenees, has discovered not Spain, but Daumier's La Mancha. Again, with Mr. Tonks and Mr. MacColl, you may recognise with pleasure the Land of Romance whither they have gone for subjects, in their endeavour to escape from the commonplaces of Nature; though you must still regret that in Mr. Tonks's "Happy Island," the light that never shone on sea or shore has not fallen more gently and caressingly on the figures in the foreground; that in Mr. MacColl's "Clouds and Green Canopy," the sky and water have been so streaked with black, and the canopy drawn with such small feeling for the forms and modelling of foliage.

However, the interest of the collection does not depend altogether upon intentions. In landscape the show is, as it was in the autumn, very strong, even if the revival of the picturesque is not so marked. This time it is Mr. Wilson Steer who has sought beauty in the castles and ruins that for so long have been out of fashion. To both "Richmond" and "Easby Abbey" he went in radiant blue wheather, which, apparently, amused him much more than the broken walls and architectural relics, nominally his concern: castle and abbey might have been left out, and the results would have been much the same. But, after all, in England there is plenty of picturesqueness of another kind to enable the painter to avoid the ugliness lately in vogue under the name of Naturalism: the picturesqueness of "Pond and Willows," with the cattle coming to drink in the golden summer light—and it is curious to note how Mr. Mark Fisher cannot forget the England he knows so well even when he wanders to Africa, for his beautiful little "Algiers," the red roofs dotting the hillside, might belong to the same land as his larger landscape; the picturesqueness of quiet pastoral scenes, sheep grazing, as Mr. Arthur Tomson watched them "Near Brockham," the sheep in shadow, the light touching tenderly the white cliffs as they rise above a dark belt of trees; the picturesqueness of the Thames, with its clustered sails and vague distances, where Mr. Holloway is so much more at home than in the Piazza of Venice, though decidedly his stongest canvas is not his "Cheyne Walk," but the little "After the Storm" that gives so well the movement and colour of the waters; again, the picturesqueness of the play of light and shadow in the woods, which, as Professor Brown saw it, made so beautiful a composition in itself. But really almost all the landscapes are good: the solemn, stately arrangements that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Roger Fry found in France; the simple, fresh studies of a simple, fresh country by Mr. Paterson; the Marls-like Dutch scenes of Mr. Priestman; the "Bohema," under a dramatic sky, by Mr. Buxton Knight; the prim, toy-book "Strand-on-the-Green," by Mr. George Thomson.

THE OPIUM FIEND.

STORY OF AN ESCAPE.

Few things are more pleasing to the eye than a man of fine health and magnificent stature. A type of such (writes a Liverpool reporter) is to be found in Mr. Joseph Lee, of 26, Pearson-street, Wavertree, Liverpool. Yet, as it appears, Mr. Lee had a narrow escape from the opium eater's fate.

"You have come to see me about my remarkable escape, have you?" he asked, on being visited by our correspondent. The latter assented.

"Well," said Mr. Lee, "I can tell you outright that it is a true 'escape,' if, as we are always being told morphia, even when properly used (and in my case it was undoubtedly used with the greatest medical and scientific propriety), often enslaves the patient and transforms him into a regular opium-eater."

"How came you to use morphia, Mr. Lee?"

"On account of the torture I suffered from my late illness. My doctor was a most skilful medical man, and I owe great gratitude to his attendance."

"Your illness being what, Mr. Lee?"

"Sciatica. The doctor said I must have caught a chill."

"When did you have the first attack?"

"Four years ago. I endured the most terrible agony for months, and had to remain in bed, during which time I used morphia on thirty occasions—the only thing which gave me relief."

"That's a good deal of morphia, Mr. Lee."

"Yes; and the doctor said that there is probably not another man in Wavertree who could have taken

"So terribly weak."

one-third of that amount. But the illness left me so terribly weak, and when I recovered I made up my mind not to use morphia again. I didn't want another attack, but it came on again about the beginning of this year. I was only just able to crawl about, with terrible torturing pains in my hips both night and day. I used everything that I could think of. You can tell what I was suffering when I say that up to August I had lost two stone in weight! One day in that month a friend of mine said to me, 'Look here, Lee; you try a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and give them a fair trial.' As a last resource I did so. And I never did a better thing in my life. Before I had finished the first box I found myself mending. I got a second one, and I could feel myself going better by bounds every day, and before I had finished half of the third box I was completely well."

Mrs. Lee enthusiastically attested the remarkable effect Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had had upon her husband.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,

and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best

Family MEDICINE for

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,

NEW YORK.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S ONLY GENUINE IS THE
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

USE ONLY

RED BALL BRAND.

HIGHEST AWARDS

SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.

S&H

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES. FRUIT ESSENCES. ESSENTIAL OILS.

PURITY. STRENGTH.

Stevenson & Howell,

STANDARD WORKS, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

Agents for the Presidency: JOHN M. HEYN & CO., Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:

CURRIMBHOY JALALBHOY & CO., Bhosari Mohalla, Bombay.
ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & CO., Bhosari Mohalla, Bombay.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS,
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

GOLD & Co.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

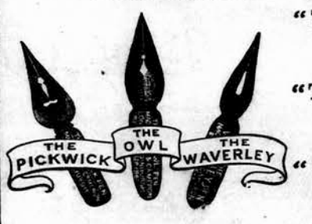
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St. London.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,

Purveyors to Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

"EXCOCOA"

In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES
FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÈVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN.
Esqrs. and
FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet is most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. OCTOPUS

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH. Kettle Size ... 2/6 Small Boiler Size ... 5/- Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 35-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and

RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this beautiful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

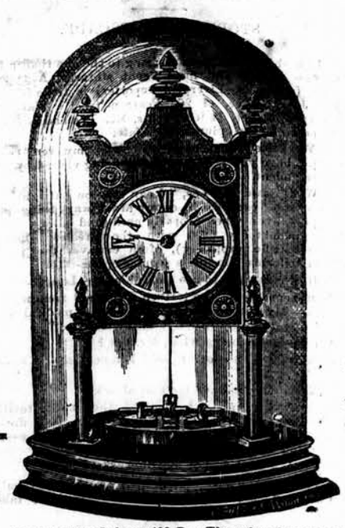
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.

Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement. Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year. In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.

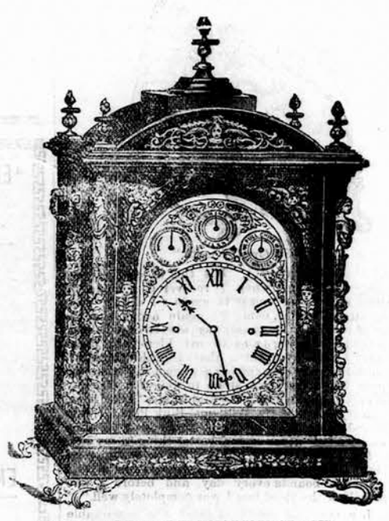
MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.

Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial. Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.

In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights. A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.

Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais
PEARS
INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a Rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

LUNGILI, THE NEW DRUG FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill. BIRMINGHAM.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel Spring.) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in all cases of reclining position.

Prices:— Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, Prescriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE 38 & CO., Ld. London 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 38 Years.

ELASTIC KNEE CAPS & ELASTIC STOCKINGS & all other ELASTIC BELTS. All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in sancers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., THREE COLT LANE, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.

"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.